The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Premium Trunk Factory.

lany changes have occurred in business circles in is city during the past twenty years, and in nost every instance, these changes have resulted the better, not only for the party or parties interested, but for the buyers—the public in general. w, one of the most striking changes, and one at will redound to the pecuniary benefit of our izens is that of Mr. Joseph Liebler, who for many ars past has been the *bona fide practical trunk ker in the West*, having been connected with the ll known house of Messrs. Gilmore & Liebler, to extensive business of which firm Mr. Joseph ebler succeeded, and he is now sole proprietor of establishment, which is located at No. 104 Wood eet, and as he is *the only trunk manufacturer in s city*, all persons who are desirous of purchasing this line to advantage to themselves will most urely consult their interests by going direct to eadquarters." There are a number of dealers o sell trunks in this city, but as they have to buy om the manufacturers, the public will certainly e money by patronizing Mr. Liebler. He is the *ly exclusive dealer* in all descriptions of Gent's, dies' and Children's Trunks, Satchels, Travelg Bags, Carpet Sacks, etc., in Pittsburgh, and he earned an indisputable fame in making the est and *best quality* Sole Leather Trunks, with tent trays, etc., that have ever been introduced any trunk maker in the country. Trunks of all ds and everything in the line of Trunks, Travel g Bags, Satchels, Sacks, etc., sold wholesale and all, and at prices which cannot fail to satisfy ery customer. Mr. Liebler has taken the first and ghest premium whenever and wherever he has ne in competition with other parties in this anch of trade. Ladies and Gentlemen who call on . Liebler, at No. 104 Wood street, will be well ased with his exertions to sell them beautiful and drable articles in his line that he will warrant and n unhesitatingly and candidly recommend. If you going to be married, or intend to travel, or are ssing through the city, do not fail to drop in to . Liebler's Store, No. 104 Wood street. Our ice sought not to fail patronizing him whenever) want anything in his line as he always has the gest and best stock in the city, at the cheapest ices, from which his customers can make their ections. SW

Joseph Horne & Co.

his firm are directing a very extensive trade Straw and Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Flow-, Bonnet Silks, Embroideries, Lace and ce Goods, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, mming, Edgings, Gloves, Hosiery, Woolen Goods, irts, Furnishing Goods, Corsets, and Notions ey have one of the largest assortments in the intry, which is now being disposed of at the *west cash prices*. A full line of Yarns and Worsted surpassed in quality. Joseph Horne & Co., No. and 79 Market street. See advertisement in other column.

Young Men's Christian Association.

he regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A., ces place this evening, November 30, at their oms, No. 23 Fifth street, at 7½ o'clock. A full endance of the members is earnestly requested, it is the desire that all the young men of the Association should become earnest in the work, and ively co-operate in its prosecution. Those appointed at the last meeting to receive contributions the Association, are requested to be present and port.

Holiday Gifts

r gentlemen, at L. N. Hall's Wholesale and Retail Segar, Tobacco and Snuff Store, No. 184 Wood eet, at the intersection of Liberty street. Call d examine our stock. Best in the city. tf

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Rousseau has assumed command of e Department of Columbia.

In view of the many alleged frauds in the ection of Congressmen by the importation of tes from other States holding their elections different times, and for the purpose of correcting this evil, Mr. Mallory, of Oregon, will roduce at an early day into Congress, a bill fining the time of holding elections of delegates and representatives to Congress, for the rpose of making the same uniform throughout the States.

During the present year, up to Wednesday st, there have arrived at New York 228,279 nigrants, 6,459 more than had arrived last ar at this time.

Thanksgiving day was not generally observed Cincinnati except by the churches. Only a w of the leading business houses were closed.

The funeral procession in honor of the Fenians who were recently hung in Manchester, me off in New York on Thursday, and was a ost imposing spectacle. About five thousand ishmen formed in column, four deep, and arched through the principal thoroughfares, tended by three hearses, each containing a offin, on which was inscribed the name of one the executed men. The procession lted in Union Square, where orations were livered, extolling the heroism of the martyrs d the cause for which they died. Superintendent Kennedy refused to furnish a police escort to the managers of the affair, on the ground at he could not order his officers to attend a ocession gotten up in honor of the murderers f policemen.

Ex-Chancellor Walworth died at Saratoga on hursday, aged 79 years.

The Bremen bark Gauss arrived at Charleston hursday with one hundred and fifty emigrants, nder the auspices of the State Immigration oard. They were warmly welcomed by their riends and the citizens generally. Only one eath occurred during the passage.

The tobacco factory of Rosenfield & Bros., n Detroit, was destroyed by fire on Thursday orning. Loss $35,000, insured for $20,000.

Gen. Wm. F. Barry, now commandant of ortress Monroe, arrived here yesterday.

The Augusta and Port Royal Railroad Company of South Carolina, is fully organized. More than one half the grading is completed, and two thousand hands will be set to work mmediately.

BY MAILS.

A fresh stock of salmon spawn, capable of producing 40,000 fish, has arrived from New Brunswick at the hatching reservoir at Cold Spring trout ponds, Charlestown, and the product will be applied to stocking the Connecticut river.

The owners of the celebrated race-horse Muggins have sued the Northwestern (Tennessee) Railroad Company for $20,000, for damages on account of injuries sustained by the horse in transporting him from Nashville to Memphis.

Leavenworth, Kansas, is moving for a bridge across the Missouri. The *Conservative* says that although two good boats are ferrying freight across the river, they are entirely inadequate to do the work, and that sixty car loads of lumber and warehouses full of freight await the movement of these boats.

Petroleum well,have been sunk in Anam, and the Asiatics are working them with some degree of success.

Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe has been withdrawn from the public gaze. A great deal of interest was manifested in the dry goods and trinkets by curious people, who flocked in crowds to the sales room; but nobody manifested any disposition to purchase.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Thanksgiving Observance—Union Services—Why the Negro Should Have the Ballot.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, November 28, 1867.

Thanksgiving was pretty generally observed in this city by the closing of business places, and the gathering of the people to the different places of worship. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Lutheran and Congregational Societies, joined in union services at the church of the latter. Rev. S. E. Collins, of the Baptist Church, delivered the discourse, which was very able. He touched on political topics, declaring that negroes should have the right to the ballot for various reasons, and principally for the reason that their votes would serve to neutralize the influence of the foreign Romanist element, which is flocking into the country and participating in the elections, in utter ignorance of the true idea of Republican liberty. B.

PIERCETON, IND.

Heinous Outrage by a Negro—Pursuit and Great Excitement.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIERCETON, IND., November 29, 1867.

An outrage was committed between twelve and one o'clock to-day, on the person of Mrs. J. S. Baker, wife of a well known and respected citizen, living a mile and a quarter south of this place. A negro entered the house during the absence of Mr. Baker, and asked for some apples, and seeing Mrs. Baker was alone drew a revolver and threatened her life if she did not submit to his vile designs. After accomplishing his purpose, he left the house. The alarm was given and persons are in pursuit of the negro. It is thought he cannot escape. There is great excitement in the community.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Payne, the Continental Tourist, at Stoyestown, Pa.—Will Probably Reach Pittsburgh To-Night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STOYESTOWN, PA., November 29, 1867.

S. W. Payne, the great pedestrian, arrived here last night at seven twenty-eight o'clock, and left this morning at seven o'clock for Greensburg. J. S. Z.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REMOVAL.

Commissioner Rollins's Testimony Before the Judiciary Committee.

The President Highly Incensed at It.

The Annual Message at Length Completed.

IMPEACHMENT STOCK DECLINING.

House Estimated to Stand 52 for and 142 Against Impeachment.

President Johnson's Personal Habits.

Testimony in Favor of His Temperance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1867.

Secretary Stanton's Case.

Congressmen are not agreed among themselves as to whether the twenty days within which the President must send to the Senate his reasons for the removal of Secretary Stanton count from the beginning of the present session or from Monday next. Mr. Trumbull takes the latter view, and other prominent Republican lawyers agree with him. Mr. Stanton, in consultation with a friend to-day, intimated that if reinstated by a vote of the Senate he should immediately resign, as he had no desire to again enter upon the duties of the War Office. Meantime, as has already been intimated, it is not improbable that the President may decline to send Mr. Stanton's case to the Senate, in the belief that it does not properly come within the purview of the tenure of office law.

The President Angry.

The President is highly incensed at the testimony of Commissioner Rollins before the Judiciary Committee, and says it does him great injustice. He will send to the Senate the name of a successor at an early day. Mr. Rollins's friends say he will resign, but if he should not the President will remove him as soon as he can get some one confirmed in his place. General Steedman will probably be the first nominee.

Western Bills.

The following bills of western interest have been prepared and will be introduced next week: A bill to aid in the construction of a railroad telegraph line from the Mississippi River through the State of Minnesota and the territories of Dakotah and Montana; and the State of Oregon to the Pacific Ocean, a bill making an appropriation for the erection of public buildings in the territory of Montana; a bill to establish a branch mint in the territory of Montana; a bill granting to delegates in the or House, Representatives from the several territories of the United States, the same rights and privileges now enjoyed and exercised by members of Congress from the several States, including the right to vote on all questions and appointments on Committees; a bill directing a District Court to be held at the city of New Albany.

Message Completed.

The President's message is at last completed, and will be read at length in the Cabinet meeting to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1867.

Impeachment.

Impeachment stock is declining rapidly. An estimate to-day puts the House at 52 for and 142 against it. It is generally understood that the Democrats will vote against the proposition to lay the subject on the table, so as to force a vote upon the resolution reported by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, and compel the Republicans to put themselves on the record for or against impeachment.

The President's Temperance.

B. B. French, Esq., of this city, has written for publication a letter in reference to the remarks on temperance by Hon. Mr. Price, in which he spoke of President Johnson as a drunkard. Mr. French says that as Commissioner of Public Buildings, duty required that he should visit the President's house, almost daily, and no week passed when he did not have personal interviews with President Johnson, and relating his experience, concludes by saying: "I sincerely believe Andrew Johnson to be as temperate a man in all his habits as any man in the United States. The Hon. Mr. Price is not the only man who has been misled by false statements, as I well know, from the questions that have been put to me when visiting my New England friends."

Detective Baker Wanted.

Telegraphic dispatches have been sent to New York and Philadelphia, ordering Detective Baker's immediate arrest, and it is probable that by this time he is in the clutches of the law on the charge of perjury before the Impeachment Committee.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

THE MESSAGE READ IN CABINET.

The President's message was read to the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present, including Secretary Welles, who has not before attended its sessions for several weeks past, owing to his sickness.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate was in executive session about three hours this afternoon, and confirmed the following nominations: Horace Greeley, Minister to Austria; A. C. Hunt, Governor of Colorado; and Colonel Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture.

NO BUSINESS TILL MONDAY.

The Senate adjourned until half-past eleven o'clock Monday. The House has a meeting to-morrow, but no business will be transacted. The Senate has no intention of electing a Sergeant-at-arms in place of the present incumbent.

REPORT OF SECRETARY M'CULLOCH.

The financial report of the Secretary of the Treasury will probably be mailed to-morrow to the principal cities North and West, in care of Assistant Treasurers or Collectors of Customs.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Will be put to press to-morrow, and copies transmitted hence in advance of delivery to Congress.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Will be issued about the 5th of December. It is probable there will be found an increase of the debt, which is mainly owing to the fact that twenty-six million dollars were expended the first of the present month towards the payment of interest on the public debt.

RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs and internal revenue will be about the same as in October.

FURLOUGHS FOR ENLISTED MEN.

By order of General Pope, commanding officers of the Districts of Georgia, Alabama and Florida are authorized to grant furloughs to enlisted men not to exceed thirty days. The number allowed to be absent at one time is limited to five per centum of the command at each post.

A NOMINATION DISPOSED OF.

The Senate to-day disposed of the nomination of Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana, as Minister to Venezuela, by recommitting to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

An Ohio Rebel on his Way to Court—The Holmes County Rebellion—Observance of Thanksgiving.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, November 28, 1867.

The celebrated Col. Buckalew, the hero of the "Holmes county rebellion," passed through this place yesterday, *en route* for the United States District Court at Cleveland, under escort, charged with violating the United States Revenue laws. The public no doubt recollect the encampment of some fifteen hundred Northern rebels during the late rebellion, near Napoleon, Holmes county, to resist the draft. This Buckalaw was the leading spirit of that movement. Buckalaw, among other things, is a cattle broker, and is charged with failing to procure the necessary license. Buckalaw lives at Warsaw, Coshocton county, and was arrested on the 26th inst.

Thanksgiving was well observed here to-day, places of business being all closed. Divine services were held in the Protestant Episcopal Church and also in the Baptist Church. In the latter church an excellent discourse was delivered by Elder Robert Moffitt, of the Disciple Church.

XLth CONGRESS.

The English War with Abyssinia.

Proposed Neutrality of the United States.

AN IMPORTANT FINANCIAL BILL.

Confirmations by the Senate.

Horace Greeley to be Minister to Austria.

Colonel Capron Commissioner of Agriculture.

A. P. Hunt Governor of Colorado.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1867.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Chandler proposed, with an air of solemn indignation, a joint resolution that the United States maintain a strict neutrality in the hostilities now pending between Great Britain and Abyssinia. He said his resolution was copied from that adopted by Great Britain toward this country during the late war. Every Senator but Mr. Chandler laughed, and Reverdy Johnson sent the resolution over until Monday by an objection.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, introduced a bill to provide for a return to specie payments, of which the following is a copy:

Be it enacted, That on and after the fourth day of July, 1869, the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized and directed to pay in coin all United States notes not bearing interest, and commonly called legal tender notes, which may be presented for such payment at the Treasury office at Washington, or such places as may be designated or shall be given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter and until January 1, 1869, whenever there shall be in the Treasury of the United States, after paying interest and coupons falling due on the 1st of January and July in each year, and deducting from the gold certificates of deposit any excess of coin over and above the sum of seventy-five millions dollars, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized and required within thirty days from the 1st of January and July, as aforesaid, to sell the same in such manner as in his judgment will best promote the public interest. He may receive in payment thereof United States notes, notes of National Banks of the United States, Compound Interest notes of the United States, or three per cent. certificates.

SECTION 3. That all National Banks having less than twenty per centum of specie on hand on their respective capital, shall hereafter, and after July 1st, 1869, be and are required to keep and to hold in coin all interest received on United States bonds which may be deposited by them according to law with the Treasurer of the United States: *Provided*, That this shall not be so construed as to add anything to the amount of reserve of said banks.

SECTION 4. That on and after the fourth day of July, 1869, all national banks shall be and hereby are respectively required to return and pay in coin on demand all their bills issued for currency of the denomination of five dollars and under, when presented at the counters of said banks, and all bills of a higher denomination so issued and presented may and shall be paid either in coin or United States legal tender notes.

SECTION 5. That any national bank which shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act so far as the same may be applicable, shall be deemed to have forfeited its charter, and the Comptroller upon receiving satisfactory evidence of the same shall proceed to close and wind up the same as in other cases of forfeiture provided by law. For and in lieu of any such bank he may authorize a new national bank with an equal amount of capital, to be located in such States as may have less than their due proportion of the whole amount now authorized by law; *provided*, that this shall not authorize any increase of the present aggregate amount of circulation of the national banks.

Mr. Morrill gave notice that he should ask the consideration of the above at an early day.

An Executive session lasting three hours was held. Col. Capron, of Illinois, was confirmed Commissioner of Agriculture and Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria. Also, A. P. Hunt as Governor of Colorado Territory. The nomination of Col. Stillwell, of Indiana, as Minister to Venezuela was recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It had been adversely reported upon.

The House was not in session.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 29, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of the City Council of Cincinnati against any further contraction of the currency, and in favor of having the national debt paid off in greenbacks, excepting such bonds as are expressly payable in gold on their face. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition of forty citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, for immediate legislation to secure to women equal suffrage with men in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on District.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, We are at peace with all foreign powers and States; and whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between Great Britain and the king of Abyssinia; and whereas, we being at peace with the government of Great Britain and with the king of Abyssinia; therefore,

Resolved, That we do now declare our determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between said contending parties, granting the flag of each belligerent the same rights, privileges and immunities, both upon land and water.

Mr. CHANDLER said: That is a verbatim copy of a proclamation issued on the 14th of May, 1861, simply a change of the names of the United States to that of Great Britain, and the Confederacy to Abyssinia, and therefore I presume there will be no objection to it. It is but just and right we should observe the same courtesy toward Great Britain that she did toward us. [Laughter.]

Mr. SUMNER—I think the resolution had better lie over.

The Chair—Does the Senator ask for its present consideration?

Mr. CHANDLER—Yes sir.

Mr. JOHNSON—I object.

The resolution accordingly went over.

The resolution was then read a second time.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill looking to the resumption of specie payments in July, 1869.

Mr. MORRILL stated that he should press the bill at an early day. He was in favor of Congress grappling with all these difficulties of finance, and he had no doubt of either the purpose or the ability of Congress to so adjust the system and pass such measures as would in the end prove more satisfactory than the present state of affairs in the country. He hoped all these matters would be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill was laid on the table and ordered printed.

A resolution was offered by Mr. CONNESS and adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether the sum of $3,346,290 34, received by Colonel Hulburd, as the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, had been charged to the Quartermaster General's Department, and if not, what legislation is necessary to effect that object.

A bill was introduced by Mr. NYE to regulate the selection of officers in Washington. It was referred to the Committee on District.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, E. G. Dunbar was released from arrest, having purged himself from contempt on appearing before the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill similar to one heretofore introduced by him, providing a new mode of selecting the principal officers of the corporation of Washington. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN it was

Resolved, That all subjects before the Senate on the close of the present session, including those before the Committees, shall be continued to next session, and then be continued in the same manner as if no adjournment had taken place, and papers which have been referred to Committees and may be in their possession at the close of this session shall be informally returned to the Secretary and by him restored to the Committees when appointed at the next session.

On motion of Mr. YATES, the Senate went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was not in session to-day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1867.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

The steamers Wezer and City of Paris, from Europe, have arrived.

REWARDS.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters have appropriated fifty thousand dollars for the payment of rewards for the arrest of persons guilty of arson or incendiarism.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS.

It is reported that 40,000 cigars were seized on the Havana steamer Columbia.

SALE OF TICKETS.

The entire lot of tickets for Dickens's first series of readings were sold to-day, mostly to speculators.

ARRESTS.

Edward S. Hall, Eli Fields and Charles W. Wright have been arrested, charged with obtaining checks from the New York Exchange Bank.

FIRE AT FABER'S PENCIL FACTORY.

By a fire this evening in the japanning building of Faber's lead pencil factory, on East River, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, 50,000 feet of cedar logs were consumed, and the building totally destroyed. Loss on stock, $47,000; insurance, $3,500.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Conservative State Convention Postponed.

RALEIGH, November 29.—After a full consultation between a large number of Conservative gentlemen here in attendance on the Circuit Court, it was deemed best to advise a postponement of the Conservative State Convention, called to meet here on the 11th of December, and leave the time and place to be hereafter designated by the State Executive Committee. A State Executive Committee was appointed, and it is presumed the arrangement will be acquiesced in.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Several Battles Fought in Candia.

BOTH PARTIES CLAIM SUCCESS.

New Income Tax in Great Britain.

Speculation as to the Conference.

Explosion of the Boiler of a Steamship at Liverpool.

THIRTY-THREE PERSONS KILLED.

An Armory in Cork Robbed by Fenians.

American Thanksgiving in Berlin.

Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, November 28.—The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived yesterday.

The Conference.

PARIS, November 28.—The *France*, a Government organ of this city, has a long editorial on the subject of the conference for the settlement of the Roman question. The writer says it will be impossible for the conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome.

Fighting in Candia.

Dispatches announce several battles in Candia between the Turks and Cretans. Both parties claim success.

A New Tax.

LONDON, November 28.—In the Commons this evening, the Ministers introduced a plan for a new income tax, at the rate of a penny per pound, to endure for one year only, to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war.

The Seward-Stanley Correspondence

Relative to the Alabama claims, was promised at an early date.

Mail Contracts.

In reply to a question regarding mail contracts between Great Britain and the United States, it was stated the Government had contracted with the Cunard line for a year at fixed sums. The bids of competing lines were adjudged unsatisfactory, but the transactions could not be deemed settled, as negotiations with the United States on the subject are still pending.

Evacuation of Roman Territory.

PARIS, November 28.—The evacuation of Roman territory by the French forces still continues. All the troops will have returned by Monday next.

Prussia and the Conference.

BERLIN, November 28.—The Prussian *Kreutz Zeitung* has an editorial this morning on the Conference for the settlement of the Roman question. The writer says that with the exception of Austria, not one of the great powers of Europe has accepted the conference. The other powers have either, like Prussia, exacted explanations or given evasive replies.

Explosion.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—While the steamship Bouboulina, which plies between this port and Greece, was leaving port about noon today, one of her boilers exploded with a loud report, that was distinctly felt throughout the city. Thirty-three persons were killed outright, and many others injured. The steamship was entirely destroyed.

Correction.

LONDON, November 29.—It now seems that the statement that it will be impossible for the proposed Conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome, was not the utterance of *La France*, but of the St. Petersburg *Journal*, an official newspaper, regarded as quite as good authority usually on diplomatic questions.

An Armory Robbed.

CORK, November 29.—One of the armories in this city was entered last night by supposed Fenians, who carried off one hundred and twenty revolvers and ten rifles.

Farragut.

LONDON, November 29.—The United States naval squadron, under command of Admiral Farragut, sailed yesterday. The usual courtesies were exchanged and salutes fired.

Thanksgiving.

BERLIN, November 29.—The citizens of the United States in this city held a festival yesterday in observance of the National Thanksgiving. At a banquet in the afternoon one hundred and seventy American ladies and gentlemen were present, beside a number of eminent foreign guests and friends of America. Hon. George Bancroft, Chairman, made a speech, which was replied to by Herr Forkenbreck, President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Both speakers gave eloquent expression to the cordial state of feeling existing between America and the German nations. The festivities concluded in the evening with a ball, which was a brilliant affair.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, November 29.—Consols, 93; 5-20s, 71; Illinois Central, 87; Erie, 47½.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, November 29, Evening.—U. S. bonds 75 11-16.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, November 29.—Cotton further declined and closed weak at the following quotations: Middling uplands 7 9-16d; Orleans 7 13-16d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market for goods and yarns heavy and prices declining.

Breadstuffs closed without any improvement. Corn 47s 9d. Wheat 16s 3d for California white, and 13s 9d for No. 2 red western. Barley 5s 3d. Oats 3s 11d. Peas 49s 6d.

Provisions—Beef 112s 6d. Pork 70s. Lard 49s 9d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 46s 6d.

Produce—Sugar 26s 6d. Petroleum 2s for spirits, and 1s 5½d for refined. Cloverseed 39s.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, November 29.—Petroleum closed nominal at 45 francs for standard white.

NEW ORLEANS.

Removals—Arrival of Gen. Hancock.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—Gen. Mower this afternoon issued an order removing a lieutenant of police in the second district and an aid to the Chief of Police.

Gen. Hancock arrived this evening. No public reception was given, the troops having been dismissed before his arrival. He left the boat in citizen's dress.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The following is General Hancock's order on taking command:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, November 29.
Special Orders No. 40.

First. In accordance with general orders No. 81, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1868, Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock hereby assumes command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

Second. The General Commanding is gratified to learn that peace and quiet reign in this Department. It will be his purpose to preserve this condition of things. As a means to this great end, he regards the maintenance of the civil authorities in the faithful execution of the laws as the most efficient under existing circumstances. In war it is indispensable to repel force by force, and overthrow and destroy opposition to lawful authority, but when the insurrectionary force has been overthrown and peace established; and the civil authorities are ready and willing to perform their duties, the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration assume its natural and rightful dominion. Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritances of this people, and ever should be: the right of trial by jury, the *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press, freedom of speech, and the natural rights of persons and rights of property, must be preserved. Free institutions, while they are essential to the prosperity and happiness of the people, always furnish the strongest inducements to peace and order. Crimes and offenses committed in the District must be referred to to the consideration and judgment of the regular civil authorities, and those tribunals will be supported in their lawful jurisdiction. Should there be violations of existing laws which are not inquired into by the civil magistrates, or should failures in the administration of justice by the courts be complained of, the cases will be reported to these headquarters, when such orders will be made as may be deemed necessary. While the General thus indicates his purpose to respect the liberties of the people, he wishes all to understand that armed insurrections or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock.
W. G. MITCHELL, Aid de Camp.

LOUISIANA.

Proceedings of Reconstruction Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The Convention to-day passed resolutions inviting General Hancock and Governor Flanders to seats within the bar, indorsing the removals made by General Mower, and in favor of the abolition of the cotton tax.

Judge Taliaferro not being present, Mr. Ingraham, colored, was appointed temporary Chairman.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, November 28.—The Reconstruction Convention, after a short session today, adjourned until to-morrow, without transacting any business. The Convention have drawn $15,000 from the State treasury to pay expenses in part.

Governor Patton started for Washington this morning.

MONTGOMERY, November 29.—General orders No. 224 by General Pope sets forth that the reconstruction convention having provided, as required by Congressional enactment, for the levy and assessment of such taxes on the property of the State as are necessary for the payment of the convention, the payment by the State Treasurer of appropriations for the pay of officers and members will be sanctioned.

The Convention granted eight divorces from the bonds of matrimony to-day, and dismissed one suit for bigamy.

The majority of the Committee on Franchise reported back the additional section to the franchise article, empowering the next Legislature to disfranchise rebels who have not aided in reconstructing the State under the laws of Congress, which was tabled until to-morrow.

An ordinance was reported declaring void all marriages between whites and freed people, and requiring the Legislature to provide against such marriage under severe penalties. The extreme radicals strongly opposed it, and a colored delegate said it was contrary to the civil rights bill. The ordinance was tabled until to-morrow.

An ordinance was passed declaring valid all special acts of public officers in this State under military authority during the existence of the present provisional government, as if the same had been in due course of law.

A bureau of emigration has been established by the Convention.

HAVANA.

Reforms in Porto Rico—Santa Anna Ill—Arrival of Southern Emigrants in Demerara.

HAVANA, November 28.—The so-called reforms promised in Porto Rico turn out to be the introduction of the taxation system enforced in Cuba.

The frigate Gerona brought half the convicts of the Santiago prison affray for transportation to Africa. Some are respectably connected.

Santa Anna is quite sick, but has no dangerous symptoms.

HAVANA, November 29.—Private correspondence from Mexico states that Admiral Tegethoff, before leaving the Capital, settled all the personal accounts of Maximilian, including a number of impositions. Gen. Marquez is reported to be in Matamoras. Advices from Demerara to November 10 report the arrival of one hundred and eighty emigrants from the Southern States.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention Defeated—Valuable Discoveries.

CHARLESTON, November 29.—Further election returns from the interior districts render it almost certain that the Convention is defeated, as the total vote polled falls short by many thousand of the requisite majority of the registered voters.

Immense deposits of valuable phosphates, said to be superior to Peruvian guano, and of incalculable value, have been discovered on plantations hitherto considered of little value, stretching along the banks of Ashley river, a few miles above this city. A company has been formed, backed by Northern capitalists, to utilize these deposits, which consist of animal remains, forming a thick substratum of many miles.

JAMAICA.

Reported Outbreak of Negroes Untrue—Trouble Between Citizens and Soldiers.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Advices from Kingston to the 15th state that there was no truth in the report of another outbreak among the blacks, and that it was likely the government would be compelled to call out the militia and adopt severe measures of repression. A disturbance occurred in Falmouth, consequent upon a body of soldiers belonging to the Third West India Regiment having made a cowardly attack upon the constabulary and inhabitants. Several constables and citizens were maltreated. Eventually the captain in command succeeded in getting the soldiers into barracks, and on the following day several of them were tried at the police Court, convicted and sentenced to prison.

RICHMOND.

The Arrest of J. W. Hunnicutt for Using Incendiary Language.

RICHMOND, November 29.—J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of the *New Nation*, who was arrested on Wednesday by the civil officers, has been bailed by the Military Commissioner, to appear at Charles City County Court in ten days after the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention, of which he is a member, and answer to the indictment already found against him for using incendiary language in a public speech. The Commissioner stated that General Schofield disliked to interfere in such matters, but did so that the accused might attend to his duties in the Convention. Hunnicutt claims that it is a pretext to prevent his sitting in the Convention. He volunteered to appear in court without compulsion before the military took the matter in hand.

NASHVILLE.

Adjournment of Presbyterian General Assembly.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, adjourned to-day, to meet in Baltimore on the the third Tuesday of May next. The action of the Assembly a year ago, excluding colored persons from the ministry, has been rescinded, and all persons having the requisite recommendations will hereafter be admitted.

Weston the Pedestrian.

Weston, the great pedestrian, has reached Chicago. He has walked 1,276 miles in less than twenty-six walking days. Such a task would probably have killed the most powerful horse; but the man has thrived under it. He has averaged fifty miles a day for a stretch of one month at a time, and could, to all appearance, continue his tramp to the Pacific at the same rate of travel. He has done what no man ever attempted before, and deserves honor for the persistency he has displayed in his undertaking. An account says Mr. Ingalls, who accompanied Weston, is completely worn down with excessive fatigue, although he has ridden the entire distance, and says he would not repeat the trip for $10,000 in gold. Weston, however, seems never to be tired, no matter how far he has walked, or how bad the roads are, and what is still more singular, never perspires.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says: The Commercial Bank bill will be reported to both Houses, and speedily acted upon. The general opinion is the bank will resume business at an early day. Hon. John Rose, Minister of Finance, was re-elected for Huntingdon by acclamation. The resolutions respecting the inter-Colonial Railroad are expected to be laid before the House to-night. They authorize the appointment of two Commissioners, who, with two to be appointed by the Imperial Government, shall superintend the works. They also provide for raising one million sterling on the credit of the Dominion in addition to three million pounds guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

A PARIS correspondent says: "The great dress novelty is still the waistband rings, through which sashes are hung in elegant folds behind. The scarf mantle in velvet is trimmed with gimp. Japanese foulard is to be much worn at St. Cloud. White and blue mohair for walking dress. Plaided silk petticoats under white leno is very stylish. The strangest overskirts flash past sometimes. They are cut apron shape and indented like leaves, they are buttoned on the side widths, they are castellated and worn everywhere for traveling and promenade.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, Kansas Branch, for October, were $267,000, of which $81,000 was for Government business, and $186,000 for freight and passenger traffic. The working expenses during the same time were $120,000; net proceeds, $147,000. The road has been open for business since October 14th to Fort Hayes, two hundred and ninety miles west of the Missouri river. The track is now laid to the three hundred and fifteenth mile post. The Commissioners just accepted another section of twenty miles, extending to the three hundred and fifth mile post.

More than five thousand Japanese are said to have destroyed themselves during the past twelve months, and it was not a good year for suicides either.

CITY MATTERS.

MAIL CARS BURNED.—On Wednesday night two mail cars on the Allentown route, attached to a western bound train, took fire in the vicinity of Reading, and were destroyed, together with their contents. The road was blockaded for some time, and the train due in this city at two o'clock delayed until eleven. The cause of the fire has not yet transpired.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning as the accommodation train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, which left Allegheny at nine o'clock, was passing around a short curve, near Dixmont, it ran into a large pile of stones and dirt which had slid from the hill upon the roadway, throwing the engine and two cars from the track, damaging them considerably, and suspending travel on the road for some hours. Fortunately, however, no one was injured.

CITY MORTUARY REPORT.—Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the number of interments in the city for the week ending November 24th, 1867, at nine, which is a considerable reduction from that of former weeks. Death resulted from the following causes: Consumption, disease of the heart, typhus, disease of the brain, diphtheria, croup, disease of the bowels, premature birth and scarlatina. Of the above there were under 1 year, 1; from 1 to 2, 1; from 2 to 5, 3; from 10 to 15, 1; from 20 to 30, 1; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 1. Males, 7; females, 2. White, 9; colored, none. Total, 9.

Fire on Wood and Third Streets.

A fire broke out at half-past one o'clock this morning, in the building occupied by the Iron City Hame Factory and J. H. Borcland, wholesale boot and shoe dealer, and owned by Spang, McAboy & Company. One of the wings of the building fronts on Wood and the other on Third street. The fire was discovered by a young man who sleeps in the building, just as the flames were breaking through the cellar floor, at the junction of the wings.

The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and at three o'clock the flames were nearly subdued. The cause of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was nothing but old boxes and kindling wood in the cellar, and should the fire not extend further the damage will not be serious.

SABBATH SCHOOL THANKSGIVING ANNIVERSARY.

Two Thousand Children Present—Interesting Services.

The Sabbath Schools connected with the Reformed and United Presbyterian churches of Pittsburgh, Birmingham and Lawrenceville, held their Ninth Annual Thanksgiving Celebration in the Academy of Music on Thursday afternoon. Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the exercises, the children began to pour in living streams into the house. This stream continued until every available place in the building was densely packed. It was estimated that there could not be less than two thousand children present. The scene was really grand. Nothing could exceed in effect the vocalization of the old psalms by the children.

The Rev. S. B. Reed presided, and introduced the exercises by giving out the anthem, commencing—"The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

Selections from Scripture were then read by Rev. J. S. Sands, after which the Rev. Robert Gracey, D. D. led the audience in prayer. The assembly then united in singing Psalm 136, 1-8, to the tune of "Shining Shore:"

Give thanks to God, for good is He,
For mercy hath He ever,
Thanks to the God of Gods give ye,
For His grace faileth never.

Rev. A. M. Milligan being introduced delivered an address to parents on their duty to their children. Every child has an immortal soul. The children of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow. Too great care cannot, therefore, be bestowed on their moral and religious culture by their parents.

At the conclusion of the address the congregation united in singing a part of Psalm 145:

O Lord, thou art my God and King,
Thy will I magnify and praise,
I will Thee bless and gladly sing
Unto Thy holy name always.

Rev. T. H. Hanna then addressed the teachers. They were engaged in an honorable and noble work. Sabbath School work is a soul saving work, and he that labors to save souls, under God, is wise. A distinguished General once said that he had been reduced from a captain's commission to the command of a division. To become a Sabbath School teacher is to come up higher. It is spiritual promotion.

After singing another portion of psalmody, Major William Frew delivered an address on the "Children of Bible Lands." The Major drew a very touching picture of the condition of the children in Egypt. On one occasion when descending the Nile in a Government boat they stopped to coal. The Captain sent word to the chief man of the place that he wanted his boat coaled. Who were sent to do this work? Not the strong men who were smoking their chibouques on the banks or drinking their coffee in the *cafe*, but children of from six to twelve years of age. One man stood near the gangway and when the little children passed, staggering beneath their load, he struck them on their bare limbs with a whip. "Oh! children," said the Major, "thank God for your privileges." Mr. Frew exhibited the American flag that he had carried with him in all his journeyings in the East, and which was respected wherever he went. The audience then rose and gave three cheers for the "old flag."

The congregation was then favored with a solo by a little girl whose name we have forgotten.

Rev. J. R. Kerr addressed the children. The burden of his address was hypocrisy. "Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees which is hypocrisy." During the delivery of the address the children were in the most risible humor.

The audience then united in singing the scripture doxology:

Now blessed be the Lord our God
The God of Israel,
For He alone doth wondrous works
In glory that excel.

And blessed be His glorious name
To all eternity:
The whole earth let His glory fill,
Amen, so let it be.

The Rev. John Douglas, D. D., then pronounced the Apostolic benediction, and the vast assembly retired.

THE TACK-O'CONNOR OIL CASE

Hearing of the Matter Before Judge Ludlow, Philadelphia—The Evidence in Full.

The application of the Messrs. Tack to be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, from the charge of conspiracy to defraud, brought against them by James O'Connor, Esq., of this city, came up in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Philadelphia, on Tuesday. The following is a *verbatim* report of the proceedings:

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Hon. James R. Ludlow, Assistant Justice.

THE TACK-CONNOR OIL CASE.

Judge Ludlow called the attention of counsel to a letter received from Mr. Cassiday.

District Attorney Mann—We are ready to go on in the Tack case. I find that Mr. Cassiday yesterday tried a case involving twelve barrels of whisky, which the prosecutor in this case would have readily paid for in order to relieve Mr. Cassiday, and enable this case to go on. Mr. O'Connor is here at a great expense. He has witnesses from remote parts of the State, and from the number of counsel engaged on the other side, one of them might be here to go on.

Judge Ludlow—How many counsel are engaged?

Mr. Mann—Mr. Cassiday, Mr. Brewster and Mr. McDonough.

Judge Ludlow—Is any one of the counsel present?

Mr. Mann—Mr. McDonough is here.

Mr. McDonough—I am counsel for the Messrs. Tack in another and distinct case—(The equity case.)

Mr. Mann—A writ of *habeas corpus* is issued upon the application of the defendants. It is their writ and it stands between them and an indictment to be sent to the Grand Jury. It is their writ; it is their hearing. Now we are ready, and if they are not ready and do not appear to answer your Honor can dismiss the writ. We are ready to go on and substantiate the charge made by the Commonwealth. Mr. Cassiday speaks of a week's delay. You are familiar with the circumstances of this case; it was understood that the case was to be disposed of yesterday by a peremptory order. It is their writ and if they do not wish to have it heard it ought to be dismissed. It is not a case before a court, where injustice might be done by forcing the parties to trial. It is a case of the Commonwealth, and you sitting as a magistrate to review the case to ascertain whether there is a *prima facia* case, and it seems to me the greatest injustice to have any further delay. If the defendants wish to ascertain the Commonwealth's case, here is their opportunity.

Judge Ludlow—If I can get counsel in I will do the best I can.

[A messenger was sent to Messrs. Brewster and Cassiday, with the following message:

"They are pressing for a hearing, and I presume under the arrangement made yesterday I will have to go on with it unless there is some good reason against it."]

[Upon the return of the messenger the following occurred:]

Mr. Mann—This is a letter from Mr. Brewster and I think the case is now in this position: The defendants either desire this writ to be heard or they do not. If they do not it ought to be dismissed. If they do desire to hear it and the counsel is engaged, say until three o'clock, you might hear the case at four o'clock, giving these gentlemen an hour for dinner. In an hour we will satisfy your Honor that there is a *prima facia* case to warrant the binding over. I know it subjects you to an inconvenience, but at the same time look at the inconvenience to which twenty other gentlemen must be submitted if these delays are pursued. These gentlemen leave their homes in different parts of the State; they are here, of them over a hundred miles away.

Judge Ludlow—What certainty is there that they will be here at four o'clock?

Mr. Mann—If they desire to be heard they will be here; if they do not desire to be heard they will not be here, and then their writ ought to be dismissed. It is not unusual for a writ of *habeas corpus* to be heard at an unusual hour—as late as nine o'clock—where it is a question of personal liberty. In this case it is true that these gentlemen are not in custody; they are going about, and they want your opinion, through the writ, upon the question of the strength of the Commonwealth's case. There will be ample time this afternoon to hear the case.

Mr. O'Byrne—I have just come from Mr. Cassiday.

Mr. Mann—Do you know who burned down Vauxhall?

Mr. O'Byrne—I am not burning down Vauxhall.

Mr. Mann—Are you engaged as one of the counsel in this case?

Judge Ludlow—If you are you will have to go on!

Mr. O'Byrne—I am not counsel; don't know the case and don't know the name of the case. I merely desire to say that I saw Mr. Cassiday, and he asked me to say that he has commenced the trial of a long case.

Mr. Mann—That Mr. Ashton reported.

Mr. Wells—I wish to say a word. We were notified to be here. I set aside all engagements, as I concluded that all the parties were to take notice that the case would be heard on Monday. Mr. Cassiday left the court yesterday to try one case involving twelve barrels of whisky, and, as the District Attorney remarked, Mr. O'Connor would willingly have paid the value in order to have this case heard. Mr. Cassiday now commences another case. Is this not an abuse of the writ? These parties are not deprived of their liberty, and the only object of the court is to give the defendants an opportunity to prepare their case. It is not just to ask us to set aside all business and bring parties from Pittsburgh to be told in effect that it does not suit the convenience of the parties to have a hearing. It has already cost Mr. O'Connor more than the whisky. There are three counsel in the case and yet we cannot get a hearing. In the equity side of the court we were met by the same pleas for delay. The parties come in, say that they are engaged elsewhere, and we find the same here. These delays are equal to imposing a fine of $300 and $400 upon Mr. O'Conner every time he comes here to get justice.

Judge Ludlow fixed four o'clock for the hearing, when the following testimony was taken:

James O'Connor, sworn—The complaint I have to make against these men is simply they defrauded me out of $20,000, or approximating to that sum; it occurred in this wise: They were my paid, confidential agents, and I employed them to do a certain business, and I charge them with having conspired against me. Tack Bros. stated to me that the market was glutted with oil on the 7th of June, 1867; there were no orders from Europe, to where the greater portion of petroleum is shipped, and the market would still further decline; they stated and urged very strongly upon me to make time sales of oil deliverable ahead; I am not an oil broker nor an oil dealer; "short" sales mean for oils which persons do not possess; they sell it calculating that the market will decline before the maturity of the contracts; they agree to sell it deliverable ahead, and then they are termed "short" of oil; if the market goes down, they make money; that is what is called "short" contracts; "spot" oil is oil delivered on the spot; it is real oil. Tacks told me they were themselves still going further and larger short in oil, and urging me to do so; Mr. Theodore Tack and myself were personal friends and very intimate, and at first I had my entire confidence: he urged me to make these short sales, and confirmed what Augustus had told me.

He stated they were short of oil—that their interests were my interests; to rely upon him and he would protect my interests, and I did so. The first sale he made was to a man named Emil Schalk, whom he represented to me was perfectly responsible. So exceedingly desirous was he to secure this profitable thing for me that he executed the contract for 6,000 barrels to Emil Schalk, and signed my name to it. A day or two after these contracts were taken up and I ratified them. This 6,000 barrel contract was executed on the 10th of June. (Contract produced and handed to the court.)

The contracts show Emil Schalk the buyer, Tack Brothers & Co. the sellers, and on the back of them Tack Bros. & Co., assigned the contracts to O'Connor, he thus becoming the seller. (Other contracts produced making 16,000 barrels in all;) amongst them are 1,500, Bunker Brothers buyers, O'Connor seller; the prices are as follows—27, 26¾, 26, 24¾ and 23c.

(Letter of Theo. Tack, July 3, 1867, to James O'Connor, stating they were short sellers of oil,) that his interests were my interests; that the corner was "bust," and that the market would not go up for future delivery; that the statement that Tack and Bunker had cornered the market were not true.

The market, however, still kept going up. I have had an interview with Frank Tack at Pittsburgh to know the reason of it. He showed me a letter of Tack Bros., and I read it, confirming the above, and I rested contentedly after reading it.

Theodore arrived home at Pittsburgh about the 8th of July; sent me word he was very much fatigued, and if convenient, preferred seeing me the following day; saw him the next day and he told me all that I had understood from the letters; told me they were still short on oil; that this was a mere temporary advance; that the amount of oil I had to deliver in July was 750 barrels, which was a mere trifling matter; that my contracts would prove profitable to me, and that the market would go down; this he told me on July 9th, in Pittsburgh; he stated a "combination" had been formed to "corner" the market so that sellers could not have the oil to deliver; that a man named William P. Logan was interested in it, and that some 70,000 barrels had been called simultaneously; that a considerable number of vessels were loading for Europe and required a large amount of oil; he produced a circular of Jules Gruey & Co., making their statements (circular handed to court) and said they were a Greek house; the following day he telegraphed them and showed me their answer, stating the number of vessels loading and the amount of oil to be correct as stated in their circular, and assured me I could rely on it; the price of oil from that time to the middle of July was about 30 or 31 or 32 cents a gallon; about the middle of July I was shown advices from the Tacks that General Cummins the Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia, had seized nearly all the oil; the information the Tacks gave me was this, that the market in Philadelphia was very much excited, the trade was in a ferment on the subject, for General Cummins had caused nearly all the refined petroleum to be seized; that he had ordered the cars to be switched off at West Philadelphia for an infraction of the revenue laws, and Augustus Tack would go to Washington and have the matter straightened up, and I was subsequently shown a dispatch from Augustus H. Tack, Willard's Hotel, Washington, to the effect that he had seen Commissioner Rollins, and had got the oil released; notwithstanding all that I found oils did not go down in value; the next thing was, I was determined to find the real cause of oil so suddenly advancing, and how much truth there was in these statements, and whether there was a ring of combination. I sent for Theodore Tack to my house for there was a call made on me for one of my contracts for 71,000 barrels of oil, deliverable July 27th. I told Tack I was going to Philadelphia to investigate the truth: First as regarded the seizure of oil; second, what put the price of oil up, and third whether these vessels were loading for Europe and what was the cause of this advance by which I was going to lose so much money. I told him I was advised and believed him at the bottom of it: that his firm was the mainspring of this combination as against myself and that if he was guilty I would spend twice the amount of money in punishing him; if not, I would be glad of it for his own sake, as I had always esteemed him very highly up to that time. That is what I told him. On July 27th I left for Philadelphia: the 28th was Sunday; on July 29th called on Augustus Tack at Philadelphia. He told me that any allegations made against them were not true. I told him I would investigate the matter fully and see about it. I then went to General Cummins's office. When I left Tack's office on the morning of the 29th of July, we were not friendly, and I anticipated that that would be the last time that I would talk with him on that or any other subject. On the evening of July 29th, he came to the Continental Hotel unsolicited and very much to my astonishment, and not finding me in, he learned from parties where I was. He found me on Walnut street, walking with my wife. He walked with us, and so anxious was he on the subject of the oil question that he talked with me about it before my wife. We returned to the hotel. Mr. Finney, Mr. Tack and myself went together into a room in the Continental Hotel. Augustus Tack then said that in consequence of the great intimacy between myself and his brother Theodore that on no account did he want any difficulty between themselves and me about this very matter. He regretted it very much, apart from the money altogether. He told me his special business there was to see me and discuss the matter fully, and lay before me a plan by which I could save myself from loss and make money besides. The plan was this:

He said they were forming a "bull" ring—that is to elevate oil. They were forming a ring to bull and elevate oil in price—that the combination had already been made and so far worked successfully enough; that they were loaded with oil, and had large contracts and the combination must be carried out. He stated to me that Tack Bros. would go in 8,000 barrels on a margin of $2 per barrel, viz: $16,000—Emil Schalk 8,000 barrels $16,000, Bunker Bros. & Co., 8,000 barrels, $16,000. Shepler, of New York, 8,000 barrels, $16,000; and other parties would join and thus artificially elevate the price of oil and keep it up. He said "desperate cases needed desperate remedies," and this combination must be carried through, and he then and there asked me to give his firm $20,000 cash to go in 10,000 barrels at $2 per barrel, stating that whatever money was made would be provided pro rata among us, according to the money we had in; in consideration of my doing so he would make every effort to retire my short contracts which I had issued through and to them, Tack Bros. He stated the principal portion of my short contracts, to wit: 6,000 barrels are held by Emil Schalk, with whom he was intimate, and who would do what he wished him to do, and who would give up the contracts he held for a specific sum. He stated that Bunker Bros & Everson, who held 1,500 barrels, would do what he wished, as they were in such a condition; that he had saved them a short time previous from bankruptcy; that he had gone on the street and reported that Bunker Bros. were about to fail, thus depressing the price of oil; then got their contracts up and saved them. He stated that this statement regarding Bunker Bros. failing was false, but it was necessary to do as he had done, he asked me how this thing would do; if I would consent to it I'd my case. He took a piece of paper and pencil and figured up the contracts I had out; the parties to whom made. The approximate amount he arrived at was $24,000, and if I did what we wanted he thought for it amount he could get up all my contracts if I went into the combination; next day he showed me a telegram from New York saying "Shepler goes in $6,000—Shepler $6,000—draw upon you for $16,000 confirm—signed Bunker Bros & Co." I left for Cape May the following day, Tack promising to come to Cape May to get my answer as to whether or not I would join the combination and give him $20,000, and to advise me if he could get up all my contracts for $14,000; he did not come to Cape May, where I stayed two weeks; he telegraphed me he was not going, and he had not taken up my contracts; I came up to Philadelphia and commenced this lawsuit; prior to this, on the 5th July, in reading over a press copy of a letter in Tacks' office in presence of Augustus Tack with reference to a dispute about a deposit of $1,000, the said $1,000 having been sent by me to Tacks to deposit as a margin, which they kept and still retain; I inadvertently read aloud a part of the letter beyond the portion alluding to the $1,000, when Augustus Tack said, "Stop, that is all about that;" I said, "If you don't wish me to see it that's all right, but if you want to set yourself right you had better let me see the whole of it;" this letter was dated early in July, 1867; I then read it, and that letter showed that on that day, they purchased some 4,500 barrels of oil, and that he was buying oil on the date that he assured me he was selling; I then said he was swindling me, and I saw some more of my contracts, those held by Tack Bros., Emil Schalk and Bunker Bros., of course I did not pay; the other contracts issued to other parties who knew nothing of this transaction I paid; I paid the sum of $20,618 25 in cash—I want the Tacks to pay this back to me; I went to the Custom House to ascertain in regard to the vessels and the alleged shipments of oil to Europe, and obtained from the United States Custom House an official statement of all the vessels cleared and all the oil shipped in the month of July, 1867. Mr. Finney, of Pittsburgh, was present and heard all the acts in reference to the combination and ring; the market on the 29th of July was about 27c per gallon, and was artificially forced up by the combination to 37c, making an advance of $4 per barrel; Augustus Tack told me the brokerage commission business was of too limited a character for him, that out of 1½ per cent. commission they had to pay ½ per cent. to a sub-broker or runner. He stated that their firm made a business of making rings for the purpose of elevating and depressing the price of oil as might suit their interests; that was Tack's exact language.

In answer to the Court—These contracts were merely speculative contracts—no oil was to be delivered or received; differences were to be paid in cash. The commissions I was to pay Tacks as my paid brokers and confidential agents on these contracts was about the sum of three thousand dollars.

District Attorney Mann asked the following question: What effect did the formation of that "ring" have upon the market?

Mr. Cassiday (counsel for Tacks) stated: We have nothing to do with that. If there was a conspiracy here it was formed long before this "ring," and we are not responsible for results that may have flowed from this cause.

Mr. Mann said: There are two conspiracies which will be charged in this bill of indictment—first the original conspiracy to get O'Connor in and "pluck" him and then having a "ring" to "pluck" him a second time.

The Court remarked: To "pluck" him the other way—first one way and then the other.

Mr. Mann said: Yes, sir. They said it was to affect the market, and they formed this "ring" with the full knowledge that he had contracts out to be affected by it.

Cross-examined by Lewis C. Cassiday, Esq.

Q—Where do you reside?

A—229 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

Q—Your last business was what?

A—I was President of the Fourth National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Q—Before that?

A—I was a large coal operator. I supplied the St. Louis Gas Light Company with coal.

Q—What were you doing before that?

A—Private Banker, the firm of O'Connor Brother & Co.; before that I was in a Transportation Company.

Q—Did you keep an account with the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank.

A—What has that to do with the case?

(Question allowed and answered.)

A—No sir. I did with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank.

Q—Were you ever charged with embezzling its funds?

A—No sir.

Q—Did you not have a difficulty with its President and Directors?

A—Did I have what?

District Attorney Mann said that has nothing to do with the case.

Q—Was there not a charge made against you in connection with that bank?

A—They charged me with a conspiracy and it is a long story, but if you wish to hear it I will get at the bottom of it. The President of the bank was my father-in-law, and this matter occurred ten years ago; I did a large amount of business for the bank, and held confidential relations to him; my account with the bank had not been settled for a long period, probably some three years, and involved some millions of dollars; nine-tenths of which were for the bank; the President was taken ill suddenly and a new president was put in inimical to me, and he issued the writ for conspiracy against me; they claimed $315,000; I proposed to leave it to any three banks or bankers to take the accounts and books; I proposed this and it was not consented to; the books were all "jumbled up," and my account had not been settled for so great a length of time. Eventually the account was satisfactorily adjusted and the bank was paid over $100,000; the bank was paid every dollar due to her; when all was adjusted and paid the bank gave me a certificate of the fact.

Q—Did you have charge of the books?

A—No sir.

Q—What was the next business?

A—I was in business at the time; I remained a long time in it; it was ten years ago; I was in the coal business.

Q—Suppose you tell me when you went into the coal business?

A—In 1854; this matter occurred in 1857, and I remained in it until 1865.

Q—Then you went into the refining business?

A—No, sir.

Q—What then?

A—We have the faculty out there of combining two businesses at one time; I had the refining business going on at the time I was President of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh; I became a special partner of the "Keystone" Oil Refinery during my Presidency of the Bank.

Q—You resigned the Presidency?

A—I did.

Q—Was there any complaint after you left?

A—None at all. What is said about the Bank is "patent" to all Pittsburgh; I resigned against the earnest protest of the Directors, and was presented with a set of silver on leaving.

Mr. B. H. Brewster, counsel for Tacks, said so was Mr. Biddle.

Q—I ask you on your oath if, after you had resigned and had received the plate and resolutions, there was not discovered matters derogatory to your honesty?

A—No sir. Not a single penny.

Q—Were there any complaints about the bonds having coupons taken off and sold under your administration?

A—No sir.

Q—Never was alleged?

A—By whom?

Q—By anybody?

A—The thing is absurd.

Q—You say it was not so?

A—I say none were taken off without the orders of the Directors.

Q—Was your bank a depository of the United States funds?

A—Yes, and its record is the best of any in the Department at Washington. I am proud to say. The Hon. Secretary of the Treasury complimented me in the highest terms for the manner in which the bank had been conducted, and the Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, did the same for the honest and able management of the bank acting as United States Depository, and selling United States bonds for the Government.

Q—Were you ever connected with any oil well?

A—I was.

Q—When did you go into that?

A—I purchased an oil well in November, 1866.

Q—When did you part with it?

A—I have not parted with it; it parted with me, for it's "dried up."

Q—When did you say you went into the special partnership in the "Keystone?"

A—It was during my Presidency of the Fourth National Bank, in the summer or close on the fall of 1865.

Q—You were in the habit of operating in oil about Pittsburgh?

A—No, sir.

Q—Oil operations of any kind?

A—In the first place I had purchased oil stocks, and like others who had no better sense lost money by that. The next thing was, I bought our oil well and it dried up, and the next thing I did was to sell Tack Bros. 2,665 barrels of oil. My partner in the sale was Mr. Robert Finney, of Pittsburgh, and about the time I thought we were going to make money, Tacks got me into the 16,000 barrel sale, and turned it the wrong way.

Q—I want to know if you had any other transactions?

A—No sir.

Q—Any other speculative contracts other than these?

A—No sir.

The balance of Mr. Cassiday's examination of James O'Connor referred to the amount of money he (O'Connor) had really paid to holders of his contracts, and it was proven to be $20,618 25.

Mr. O'Connor stated he had been some four months bringing the Tacks to justice, and had expended a large amount for necessary expenses in so doing. Mr. O'Conner stated he would make Tacks pay to him the money he had been defrauded of, and had filed an equity suit for that purpose.

Mr. Mann asked on *re-examination*:

Q.—Have you a certificate from Custom House, showing real number of vessels and real number of barrels of oil shipped from port of Philadelphia in July, 1867.

A.—I have—(Certificates produced.)

W. W. Forbes sworn—Am a Deputy United States Revenue Collector. The lot of oil so seized that Mr. O'Connor came to see me about, was three barrels claimed by Tack Bros., twenty-eight barrels claimed by Holebrooke; twenty-seven barrels claimed by others; and a few barrels no claimants; the total amount foots up ninety-three barrels.

Q.—Do you know of any seizures by Gen. Cummings (whose Deputy you are) other than these, or of any seizures of very large quantities sufficient to produce a panic in the market.

A.—I know of none; this occurred about the 26th of June, and A. H. Tack knew all about the matter, as he came to the office.

After discussion between counsel and cross-examinations of Mr. Forbes, which elicited nothing,

Robert Finney was sworn—Mr. Finney's testimony was merely corroborative of Mr. O'Connor's.

Wm. Wightman, sworn—Mr. Wightman proved the purchase by his firm of 1,000 barrel contract, James O'Connor, seller: that Wightman & Anderson sold 1,000 barrels to Bunker, Bro. & Co., deliverable at same time; when contract matured Tack Bros owned Wightman & Anderson's contract, and Wightman & Anderson paid the money to Tack Bros. for loss on it; Wightman & Anderson when they get the money from O'Connor, $2,750, that they paid Tack Bros., will be merely reimbursed.

Telegraph Company Superintendents, Capt. Fulwood, Mr Smith, Mr Merrihew, &c., delivered to the Court dispatches—namely: Cypher Telegrams, in packages, of Tack Bros., and the Court took charge of them.

The Cypher Key, in possession of Tack Bro's Clerk, was produced, and by consent, the Hon. District Attorney is to have the Cypher Telegrams translated to be used on the trial.

C. C. Burke, sworn—Deposed Brewer, Burke & Co. sold, on the 14th of June, 1867, 1,000 barrels of oil to Tack Bros at 23 cents per gallon, deliverable in July, 1867—(contract produced)—deposed about the 8th of July, 1867, had a conversation with Theodore Tack at Pittsburgh: Tack was talking oil up; he was asked if he had not very suddenly changed his views; Tack replied, "It was all very well to be short on oil, but one should *know* when to take the other tack;" Tack Bros. bought from Brewer, Burke & Co. the additional amounts of 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 barrels, and gave dates of purchase.

District Attorney Mann then stated to the Court that though many other witnesses were present, he would not call them, and made severe comments on the case, showing the gross fraud and conspiracy that had so clearly been proven.

The Court set Monday, December 2d 1867, for argument of counsel.

Court adjourned.

The Boston Post,

Of the 13th inst., contains the following interesting information:

At this time, when almost every branch of trade and mechanical industry has been prostrated and is languishing in a transitory state, and the complaints of lack of customary trade are loud and general, the manufacture of musical instruments is as brisk as ever, while the business of our New York celebrated manufacturers of first class pianos is flourishing to a remarkable degree. In proof of this we need only cite the Internal Revenue returns of the great representative house in this department of art-manufacture, Messrs. Steinway & Sons, who, during the months of September and October, manufactured and sold no less than 419 pianos, the net sales of which realized $224,654, on which the Government tax paid amounted to $11,232.

But while the above figures are truly surprising by their unprecedented magnitude, another fact is deserving of notice, namely, that of the foregoing number 27 grand and upright pianos constructed with their new patent resonator, were exported by Messrs. Steinway & Sons to Spain, Italy, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium and even to Sweden and Russia, to fill private orders given at the Paris Exposition, where it will be remembered they achieved the highest triumph over all other American and European competitors, in being awarded the first of all grand gold medals, by the unanimous verdict of the International Juries."

Parents, husbands and brothers ought not to forget that the presentation of a Steinway Piano during the approaching holiday season, is not only the most appropriate but by all odds the most acceptable gift imaginable. A splendid new stock of the "Steinway's" for the holidays will shortly arrive at H. Kleber & Bro's warerooms, who have the sole agency.

No End to Them.

There really seems to be no end to the sales in our city of the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs. Day after day do we record their disposal to our churches, schools, and families, and at the rate Mr. Mellor, the agent, has been selling them for the past few years, one would think that everybody was supplied, yet the demand continues to increase, and the public, like Oliver Twist, keeps calling for *more*. A few days since we mentioned the sale of a very fine one to Dr. Swift's Sabbath School, in Allegheny; to-day we record the sale of a still finer one to the Duquesne Lodge, No. 22, on Penn street. It is truly a splendid specimen of handiwork, musical, mechanical and ornamental. Its design is after the style of a regular church organ, having a row of gilt pipes in front, and a beautifully ornamented gothic case, with open work in front to allow the tone to escape. It has two banks of keys, each of five octaves in compass, and ten stops, Flute, Hautboys, Bourdon, &c., some of the most bird-like sweetness, and others of great power and volume, but all possessing that enchanting richness and purity of tone, that has made the Mason & Hamlin instruments the wonder of the age, and placed them far ahead of every other organ that is made. We congratulate the Lodge on possessing such an organ, and the members certainly displayed superior musical intelligence in selecting a "Mason & Hamlin" in preference to one of those "*wheezing*" things, that are trying to get into notoriety by all sorts of puffery. This organ was of course furnished by Mr. C. C. Mellor, No. 81 Wood street, who is well known as the *only* agent in this city for the Mason & Hamlin Organs.

Consumption.

Notwithstanding the many articles advertised to cure Consumption, we do not believe, when seated too long, it can be cured. But we do know of hundreds of cases where persons were supposed to be suffering under the fatal disease, who have become perfectly well and robust from the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine. Many times people for years waste and at last die of diseases of the kidneys or glands, when they were supposed to have and were treated for Consumption. A long-continued affection of the kidneys, however, may eventually result in Consumption. Speer's wine, used alone, or taken with a fresh raw egg, or new milk, daily, has been found to be an excellent remedy, and has the reputation of rendering a perfect cure for Consumption.—*Medical Times.*

The wine certainly contains valuable properties: let our physicians and invalids try it. To be had of druggists.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DINING ROOM GIRLS—None but respectable and neat Girls need apply, immediately, at Herbst Ordinary, 64 Fourth st.

WANTED—PARTNER—In the Produce Commission Business. Address D. M., Box 299, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK—To run Breakfast and Supper, small orders, at the Herbst Ordinary, No. 64 Fourth street.

WANTED—COUNTERFEITS—On either the First or Third National Banks, of Philadelphia, for a legitimate purpose. Address, with price, until 12 M., National, this office.

WANTED—DESK ROOM OR OFFICE—Near Postoffice, first or second floor, for which fair rent will be paid. Address T. F. CORYELL, Agent for Patent Elastic Hand Stamp, Box No. 541 Pittsburgh Postoffice, or this office.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—One that can teach music, vocal and instrumental, and the English Branches, French or German. She will have three pupils. Salary, fifteen dollars per month. References required. Address Mrs. J. C. P., Sardis, Monroe county, Ohio.

WANTED—MEN IMMEDIATELY—Men looking for business to call and examine the merits of Arnold's Self-Cleaning Curry Comb, patented October, 1866. For its cheapness simplicity and merits, nothing can equal it. Business seekers, one and all, call and see it, and you will confess that never before was there offered in the State of Pennsylvania such a splendid opportunity to make money rapidly as in this, the most successful invention of the day. CUSHING & LOCKHART, Room 38, St. Clair Hotel.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER — Must be thoroughly reliable, a man of middle age and a thorough accountant. None other need apply. To such a person a responsible and permanent position will be given, with a liberal salary. Address, with references, Box No. 450, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—TO ADOPT—To adopt a little girl from two to four years of age. An entire orphan preferred. Address X. Z. B., Commercial office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Men and Ladies to take orders for Pebbles and Pearls for the Holidays. Something new for children; $10 to $15 per day made easy. Agents outfit $1 50; circulars free. Address at once, ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., Publishers, 614 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENT—A first-class Life Insurance Company wishes to secure the service of an energetic man to operate in Western Pennsylvania, at either salary or commission. Address with reference, and where an interview can be had, "General Agent," Commercial office.

WANTED—AGENT—An established first class Company requires the services of a Gentleman, young or middle-aged, who is willing to undertake laborious duties, which, properly discharged, will bring a competence. Indispensable requisites are: Good address, integrity, energy and perseverance. The man who is sufficiently self-reliant to believe that what many others are doing, he can do, and who has the spirit and determination to act in accordance with that belief, may address Life Commission Contract, P. O. Box No. 6,787, New York.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues)......................$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..........................1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these be deviated from.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
Address COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE SMITHFIELD. ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.

(SECOND SERIES.)

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS, Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 10—THE DRESS.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE LAMP.
3. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE HOUSE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 8—THE MIRROR.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec 15—THE MARKET.

Subject TO-MORROW MORNING, December 1, at 10:30, "Faith; or Believing Without Seeing." You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and welcome to all. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

WHAT IS THERE IN THE ROCK?—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH corner of Third and Grant streets. The Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN, will deliver three Discourses on the following Themes:
1. The Rock that is Higher than I; or Man's Asylum in Distress—SUNDAY EVENING, November 17th.
2. The Rock that was Smitten: or Christ Typified by the Rock in Horeb—SUNDAY EVENING, December 1st.
3. Their Rock and Ours; or the Superiority of Universalism—SUNDAY EVENING, December 8.
Services to commence each Evening, at 7 o'clock. All the people are invited to come and hear, and realize that he who stands upon the top of the Rock will have no fearful visions of Eternity. no16,3t

THEATER PREACHING.—SUNDAY EVENING, December 1, there will be preaching in the Old Pittsburgh Theater, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. HARRY McGAHOSK, a Lay Preacher from Lancashire, who is especially desirous of meeting those not in regular attendance at our Churches, will preach. Services begin at 7 o'clock. No collection.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, WYLIE STREET, between Tunnel and High streets. J. B. GRAHAM, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH, at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Subject TO-MORROW EVENING, "Why the Gospel is the Power of God unto Salvation to all who Believe." Seats free. All are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, SUNDAY EVENING, December 1st. A public lecture on Redemption. The Price of Redemption, or the Atonement, was not the Shedding of the material blood of Christ. Redemption is not salvation.

REV. J. A. SEISS, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the FIRST ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Seventh street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) December 1st. Services commencing at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH, Grant street, near Sixth. Rev. W. M. YOUNG, Pastor. Preaching EVERY LORD'S DAY, Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School, Morning at 9 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday Evening.

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, situated on Washington street, Allegheny city. Services on Sunday Morning at 10½, Evening at 7 o'clock.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Penn, corner of Irwin street. Rev. W. D. HOWARD, D. D., Pastor. Divine service 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Franklin, near Fulton street. Rev. Prof. SAML. J. WILSON, D. D., Pastor. Divine service, 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Divine service for Colored People at 3 P. M.

THIRD METHODIST CHURCH, Pennsylvania Avenue, above Marion. J. ROBISON, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, on Union Avenue, East Common. T. N. LUCAS, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:00 A. M. and at 1:30 P. M.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH, Rebecca street, Allegheny city. S. F. CROWTHER, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Seats free and all invited. Sabbath School at 1:45 P. M. Social meeting at 3:00 P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, Meadow street, near Carson. G. G. WESTFALL, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:00 P. M. Sunday School at 1:30 P. M.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, SHARPSBURG. H. B. KNIGHT, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath School at 2:00 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, SIXTH ST.—Choral service. Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

FOUND.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK—Containing some money found by Dr. R. Donnelly, which the owner can have by calling at his office, No. 43 Grant street.

RAILROAD POSTING.

TO BUSINESS MEN—ADVERTISING—I propose immediately to travel over one of the leading Railway routes running out of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of writing in ineffaceable letters upon rocks, fences and other prominent and conspicuous places, the advertisements of certain representative business houses, and will distribute bills and posters in every city, town and village on the route. I am prepared to make arrangements with a few more first-class houses for similar work. Satisfaction guaranteed and references given. Address "Bill Poster," Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—COUNTRY SEAT—$400 per annum, at Fair Oaks Station, P. Ft. W. and C. R. R.; House with Hall and eight Rooms, Stable, Chicken House, Ice House, &c., three acres of ground; about 200 yards distant from station. Fruit and Shrubbery in abundance, and premises in excellent repair. To a good tenant this affords a rare chance of living comfortable in the country. Possession January 1st, 1868. Apply to W. G. RAINES, 73 Grant street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 191 Liberty street. Possession can be given immediately.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 83 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co.'s Carpet store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Nicolson pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the 1st proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO. 23 Fifth street. tf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LAND, &c—Four and a half Acres in the Borough of Bellevue, on the New Brighton Turnpike, three and a half miles from the Allegheny Market House, and within ten minutes walk of Jack's Run and Neville station, Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. R., accessible by eight trains daily, on which is erected a two story Frame Dwelling of seven Rooms, and a stable for two horses and two cows, with a Carriage Shed. The grounds are planted in Fruit Trees of all kinds, Dwarf and Standard Quinces, Grapes, &c., and a never failing spring of soft water near the door, convenient to Church, School and Postoffice. For terms, &c., apply to J. L. MILLER, at office of Braddock's Field Gas Coal Co., corner Anderson street and Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—Three very desirable Building Lots, situate with a front of 20 feet each on Bank Lane, near the Hand street bridge, Allegheny, and extending north to Isabella street, now occupied by C. C. Boyle as a lumber yard. Those wishing to purchase will please apply immediately to JOHN SKERRITT, Real Estate Agent, No. 70 Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—A valuable Property in the center part of Millersburg, the county seat of Holmes county, Ohio, used and fixed up in the most superior style, as a wholesale and retail Liquor business and Restauration, and bringing an annual rent of $545 00. It will be sold with all the Furniture and Fixtures, for the low price of $4,000 cash. Apply to C. KRIMNITZ, owner, at Millersburg.

UNION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS—The Union Republicans of the Wards and Townships in the City of Pittsburgh, which have not nominated candidates for City Councils and Ward Officers, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1867,

Between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. in the Townships and 4 to 7 P. M. in the Wards, for the purpose of nominating candidates for said offices.

By order of the City Executive Committee.
JOS. A. BUTLER, Chairman.
A. L. PEARSON, Secretary.

HERBST ORDINARY,
No. 64 FOURTH STREET.
REGULAR BOARDERS to a limited number will be engaged after December 1st. Dining hall open daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night. Sundays from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. Separate Tables for Ladies.

CALL AND SEE OUR
NEW GOODS.
Black and Fancy Dress Silks;
Pim's Irish Poplins;
French Poplins and Repps;
All-Wool Poplins and Empress Cloths;
Alpaca Poplins, Alpacas and Mohair Lustres, French Merinos;
Wool Plaids and Plaid Poplins;
Wool Delaines and Fancy Dress Goods;
New French Chintzes;
Black Mantilla Velvets;
Wool, Cashmere and Broche Shawls.
JAMES CALDWELL,
120 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.
eod1p

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE proceedings in the TACK-O'CONNOR case before Judge LUDLOW, in the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, will be found in full in another part of to-day's paper.

THE first wave from the old world, occasioned by the repudiation scheme of PENDLETON, BUTLER & Co., has come to us over the cable. The bankers of Berlin, alarmed at these endeavors, have concluded to send an agent to this country to ascertain what can be depended on. Congress will perceive, therefore, that its action will be closely watched not only at home but abroad.

THE nomination of HILL BURGWIN, Esq., by the Labor Party, for City Attorney, is a peculiar one. Mr. BURGWIN is of Southern birth and of Southern sentiment, being a Democrat of the CALHOUN State's rights school, and was never known to have any sympathy with labor in his life, except what existed among slaveholders in the Carolinas. He is certainly out of his element on the "Labor Reform" ticket.

A TELEGRAM from Col. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, announces that the last gap in the line of the road between Pittsburgh and Oil City, was closed yesterday morning. The first through freight train on the road will leave the depot on Canal street, this morning. The formal opening of the road will take place in a few days.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, about the only paper in the West—so far as we know—of strength and standing which takes ground for impeachment, concludes a lengthy article on the subject with the following words:

"But the House of Representatives has the matter in its own hands, and is competent to judge what the safety of the country demands, and if it shall decide to go on with the trial, we shall hope for a speedy removal of this obstacle to the pacification of the country, and this source of an official degradation which causes alarm for the continuance of free government."

THE call on Mr. BLACKMORE to stand as an independent candidate for Mayor has appeared. We fail to discover among the two or three hundred names a single leading Republican, and but very few Democrats of recognized standing and influence are appended to the list. The display of names serves happily to illustrate Mr. BLACKMORE's lack of strength; and we have to thank him for publishing it. If we ever doubted Mr. RIDDELL's election we should be compelled to relinquish all doubts since this publication.

THE reports from Washington pretty generally agree that the impeachment project has lost strength since the Judiciary Committee reported. It is understood that its supporters feel disappointed in the expression which has been elicited of public sentiment—the opposition in all parts of the country being far more general than they supposed. Shrewd observers do not hesitate to express the opinion that the project is already dead. The almost universal tenor of the comments of the Republican papers is in accord with the following, which is the conclusion of an elaborate article in the Chicago *Tribune*, the leading Republican journal in the Northwest:

Let those who propose to sacrifice everything to impeachment remember that at the next election they will have to go before a people who have demanded a revision of the revenue laws, an improvement of the currency, and a stable adjustment of the debt, and who will laugh with contempt in the face of the man who has the impudence to tell them that a neglect of these is compensated or atoned for by an attempt to impeach the President upon charges so strained and threadbare that they ought not to merit an investigation by a court of petty sessions.

MR. SAMUEL ALLINDER publishes a card in another column in reply to some comments made in the COMMERCIAL on his announcing his intention to become a candidate for City Treasurer, independent of a party nomination. The substance of his reply is that he has always been a member of the Republican party, and was a consistent advocate of its principles long before its organization. He refuses to abide by the action of the convention because, as he claims, the nominations were made in direct violation of the wishes of the party. If Mr. ALLINDER is so consistent and earnest a Republican, what claim has he upon the Democratic party, and how can he solicit their suffrages? It is for him to explain the policy of thus renewing his vows to the Republican cause, and at the same time using every means to obtain Democratic votes. He may, perhaps, be able to convince Republicans that it is consistent in him, while avowing the principles of the party, to labor for its defeat, simply because he has been denied a place upon the ticket. Mr. ALLINDER may succeed in establishing his Radical Republicanism, but whether he will thereby make good his claim to the support of Democrats is for them to determine.

"A SINGLE EYE"!!

MR. BLACKMORE states in his letter of acceptance that if elected Mayor he will discharge the duties with a "single eye" to the welfare, &c., of the city? Couldn't the "fifteen hundred others" induce him to go *both* eyes on it?

"SARKASM."

"I beg leave to say that I feel flattered by the call presented, signed, as it is, by many political opponents whose personal esteem and confidence it is a proud distinction to any man to have gained."

The foregoing from BLACKMORE's letter doubtless refers to CON RAREREN, DANNY McFADDEN, BUR VRUHS, SAML. SIDEBOTTOM, PHIL. DUFFY, JOHN FUSS, PATTY MEEHEM, O. HENN GROTE and other eminent Republicans whose *marks* are appended to his call.

THE SEASON OF ADVENT.

To-morrow is Advent Sunday and in those Christian churches using a Liturgy is recognized as the commencement of the church year. The revolution of the earth around the sun marks the course of the civil year. But in the ancient church, (still recognized in the modern Liturgical Churches,) the events of the life of the Saviour of mankind began and ended her year. During four Sundays in Advent the worshippers are called upon to prepare for the season of Christmas, which commemorates Christ's advent on earth. Anciently this season was recognized as a season of fasting and prayer. No marriages were allowed to be celebrated or festivities of any kind indulged in. Even in England at one time, courts of justice were not open during the season of Advent, and acts of Parliament in various ways recognized this as one of the most sacred of church solemnities. Nearly all these have long since passed away in the mother country, and of course never had any force here.

The Liturgical churches, however, will be open most of the time in Advent, and next to Lent it is recognized as the most solemn season of the church year.

In a majority of the Protestant churches in this country, no special recognition of Advent is taken, though in most of them the old Puritan prejudice against the religious observance of Christmas, for which the season of Advent is the preparation, is fast dying out. In fact, recent indications point out a reasonable probability that within the lifetime of some now living the union of the great body of the Protestant churches may be accomplished.

THE FREE RAILROAD LAW AND THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

A short time since in referring to the failures and disappointments which the advocates of a Free Railroad Law have experienced, we had occasion to say that they were due principally to unfriendly Railroad Committees in the Legislature. This fact has given to the canvass for the Speakership of the popular branch of the Legislature special interest, and drawn from the Hon. E. W. DAVIS, the most prominent candidate for the position, the following distinct and satisfactory pledge, in reply to a letter from Col. S. M. JACKSON, the member from Armstrong county:

PITTSBURGH, November 13, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, I have only to say: I am in favor of a liberal free railroad law. I consider the Republican party positively pledged in favor of the measure, by the action of the Williamsport Convention of June last.

If elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, I shall so constitute the Committees as to facilitate the speedy passage of a genuine, liberal and untrammeled general railroad law.

Yours, most truly, E. W. DAVIS.
Hon. S. M. JACKSON.

In publishing the above the Armstrong *Republican* takes occasion to make the following remarks:

Western Pennsylvania is deeply interested in this matter, and it is the duty of every Western member to rally to the support of Mr. Davis, who most positively pledges himself so to arrange the committee as to facilitate the passage of a Free Railroad Law. He is the only candidate for the office of Speaker who has thus identified himself with the interests of the West, and the West, if true to her interests, will give him a hearty support. Besides, Mr. Davis is a gentleman of ability and his long legislative experience eminently fits him for the position. A native of Western Pennsylvania, he has the right to expect and will receive, we trust, the support of the entire Western delegation.

To the above we will add that Col. DAVIS has made to us and others equally distinct and satisfactory declarations, and we have no reason to suppose that his pledges will not be fully redeemed.

ON the first day of the session there was a significant vote in the House of Representatives. The Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring that "in the present financial condition of the country no more appropriations of public lands should be made to States or corporations for the purposes of building railroads, and all such lands should be held for private sale and actual settlement." Objection being made to the immediate consideration of this it was laid over by a vote of 71 to 66. There is no doubting that the resolution was aimed directly at the Pacific Railroads and schemes growing out of them for subsidies, for procuring which powerful combinations have been formed. There has been great looseness in the way the nation's patrimony has been granted to these and other schemes, and if gratuities are to be continued at all, the grants should be better guarded and restricted within the bounds of reason. Good sense dictates that the public lands should be immediately made tributary to the payment of the national debt. The raid for subsidies will be made soon after Congress enters on the regular session. The people expect that wastefulness in this as well as in all other respects will cease.

The National Republican Convention.

The National Republican Executive Committee will meet in Washington on the 11th proximo, for the purpose of determining upon the time and place for the holding of the Republican National Convention. In view of the strong indications pointing to General Grant as the settled choice of the party for its Presidential candidate, it seems to be the general opinion that the convention will be held as early as May, and Chicago will probably be selected as the place for holding it.

MR. ANTHON, the Independent Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, has withdrawn, and the contest will be between Hoffman and Wood, on the Democratic side, and Mr. Darling, the Republican candidate. Under ordinary circumstances, one would suppose that Darling must be elected; but the fact is that with universal suffrage and amnesty to all sorts of thieves in that city Republicanism stands no chance, even with the opposition divided. No one doubts for a moment that an honest vote would cut down the Democratic majority a good deal more than one-half.

PETROLEUM has been found in the Island of Cuba, about 12 miles from Havana. Lately oil was struck at the depth of 425 feet. Good judges believe that a very large quantity of oil will be found in the island. The machinery required for the new petroleum refinery in Regia has arrived, and the work of building the factory has already commenced. The Company have on hand a capital stock of $500,000, all of which, with the exception of about $25,000, is held in New York.

Mr. Davis in Richmond.

A Richmond letter says: Jeff. Davis has so discreetly conducted himself since his arrival here that his presence adds but little to the ordinary excitement of the day. He has kept himself closely hidden from public view, except on Sunday, when he visited his old church, and has studiously avoided opportunities for public demonstrations, either of regard or of sympathy from his former followers. He was evidently posted regarding the proceedings which occurred in his case to day, before the Court met, and consequently disappointed a large and curious crowd of whites and blacks, who assembled in the streets, and sidewalks adjoining the Court House, and waited there for many hours, expecting his arrival at every moment. The Court room was thronged with an audience about half white and half colored, with a sprinkling of women, also of both colors. But the occasion did not draw from abroad so many distinguished persons as were here in May last, when the great prisoner was first arraigned.

THE new International Coin of twenty-five francs, recently struck by the French Government, is twenty-four millimetres in diameter, very slightly exceeding that of the present half eagle of the United States, and the soverign of Great Britain. It bears on its obverse the conjoint inscription, "Five dollars; twenty-five francs," and is a type of the proposed monetary union of the three nations. If adopted by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, this international coin bearing the denominations and the emblems of the respective nations, will circulate side by side in perfect equality and without impediment throughout the world.

CONGER SHERMAN, a well known and much esteemed citizen of Philadelphia, and one of the most celebrated printers of that city, died recently. Mr. Sherman came to Philadelphia about fifty-four years ago, and through a life of persevering industry accumulated a large fortune in that his adopted city. He had retired from business several years ago, but still retained so large a portion of health and activity, and retained so much of his youthful appearance nearly to the last, that his somewhat sudden disappearance from our midst will assuredly take very many of his friends by surprise.

ONE of our Alabama exchanges, apparently impressed with the notion that it can better the reconstruction convention by loading it with harsh epithets, says of the members:

"They are drunk, drunk with power; they, the low-born and low-lived things who were only created to grovel in the festering and seething dirt of a sewer, and who happen now to sit on decent chairs like human beings."

A Card from Mr. Allinder.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL of the 25th inst. there was published an article headed "The Democracy and Mr. Allinder," which alluded to me as seeming "to be one of that class of men who remain with the party only so long as they can feed at the party stalls, and to desert it as soon as the loaves and fishes are withheld. Party machinery was all right so long as it did not jar Mr. Allinder out of place." Furthermore, that I should remember that I have no fee simple in the office of City Treasurer.

Now, not alone in answer to the said article, but likewise for the purpose of placing myself right before the people of the community, I would state briefly as follows: Since the organization of the Republican party I have been a member of it; moreover, I was a consistent advocate of its principles for many years previous, and the main inducement which has prevailed upon me to offer myself as a citizen's candidate, has been the outrageous course pursued by the recent convention, in direct violation of the known wishes of the party itself, which I am confident will fail to indorse those candidates, foisted upon it by a perfidious bargain and sale.

I appeal without hesitation from the decision of such a body to that of the people at large. Then as to my having been supported by, and eaten the bread of the Republican party, and having fed at its stall for the last ten years. In that statement there is no particle of truth, and it is totally without foundation. While I have ever, and ever will feel grateful to my fellow citizens for any and all favors conferred upon me, yet in the existing premises, no such debt of gratitude rests upon me. The Republican party has never elected me to any office of favor or of trust. Upon the decease of the late city Treasurer, and my valued friend, William Eichbaum, Esq., the gentlemen of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, men of all parties, unanimously chose me to fill the unexpired term of the Treasurership, for which mark of confidence and esteem, I hereby return them my sincere thanks.

The ten years' party support and the ten years' feeding at the Republican stall, consisted of ten years of arduous labor in the Treasurer's office, as the clerk of my most worthy and competent predecessor. I have, therefore, his patronage to be grateful for, and not that of any party *or any clique*. The fling that the "party machinery was all right" so long as it kept me in position, is, to say the least, ungenerous, and in keeping with the whole tenor of the article. I have only to say that as we judge others by ourselves, so has the writer of the article in question measured my character with his own rule.

SAMUEL ALLINDER.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Observance in the Churches.

Sermons by Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Alexander Clark, A. M., Rev. W. J. Reid, Rev. H. Miller, D D, Rev. A. Bosserman, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Rev. Joseph King, Rev. Sam'l. J. Wilson, D. D., Rev. W. H. Locke, Rev. S. B. Reed and Rev. A. K. Bell.

Thursday was very generally observed in Pittsburgh as a day of Thanksgiving, all places of business being closed. The churches were all well attended, and the discourses preached were of an eloquent and appropriate character. Subjoined will be found synopses of sermons delivered in a number of our churches:

NATIONAL PRIVILEGES, RESPONSIBILITY AND RETRIBUTION.

By the Rev. John Douglas, D.D., Pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT.—What could have been done more to my vineyard that I have not done in it? Wherefore, when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes. And now, go to; I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard: I will take away the hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be trodden down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned nor digged; but there shall come up briers and thorns; I will also command the clouds that they rain no more rain upon it.—Isaiah 5, 4-6.

There is expressed in these words God's care for and disappointment in the fruits produced by the church and the nation.

The text is explained in the seventh verse. For the vineyard of the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah his pleasant plant. There can be no doubt as to what is meant by the vineyard for which the Lord of hosts has done so much. It is the house of Israel—the Jewish church and the Jewish commonwealth—the ten tribes and the two tribes—incorporated in one ecclesiastical and one political body.

The Lord did all for Israel in both of these capacities that could have been done. They were chosen from among the nations of the earth, to be his peculiar people. To them pertained the adoption and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the promises. Their government was theocratic—God himself was their legislator and ruler.

The words may be applied legitimately to the Christian church and the American nation.

I. What hath the Lord done for the church? Everything that could have been done.

1. *He hath planted it.* The church is not a mere voluntary association, dependent on the will of man for its organization. It has not sprung into existence spontaneously. It is instituted by Christ, its only king and head. A vineyard grows not spontaneously. Its fruits come not of themselves. It must be planted—separated from the surrounding country.

The church is the planting of the Lord. It is a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, separated from the world to be a peculiar people to himself.

2. *He hath thrown around it his divine protection.* A vineyard would soon be destroyed by the wild beasts of the forest if it were not strongly protected by a fence or wall. As the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the Lord is round about his people from henceforth, even forever. I, saith the Lord, will be unto her a wall of fire round about, and will be the glory in the midst of her. His omnipotence is a wall to defend her against the attacks of her enemies. His unchangeable mercy spares her in the midst of her unfruitfulness. His wisdom guides and directs her in the midst of her trouble and perplexity. All the attributes of His nature are set for her defense. His special providence is her shield. Were it not for these munitions of rocks with which she is beset, her enemies would long since have destroyed her. He has given to her the defense of good government and wholesome discipline.

3. *He has given it a revelation of His will.* The husbandman must be skilled in the science of vine dressing, else the vineyard cannot flourish. The word of God contains a revelation of His will and the church's duty. It teaches what she must do, and how to do it.

4. *He hath cultivated it.* Good culture is necessary to the healthy and profitable development of the vineyard. God has appointed a standing ministry to keep and cultivate the vineyard of the church. It is the duty of Paul to plant and Apollos to water, but it is God alone that can give the increase and the blessing. Ministers of the gospel are coworkers—workers together with God. The fallow ground of the unrenewed heart is broken up by the preaching of the gospel, accompanied by the convincing power of the Holy Ghost. The vineyard needs rain. God sends down, in copious abundance, the gracious rains of His Spirit upon His church and people.

Is this all the Lord hath done for Zion? Many would be ready to say, It is enough. But he hath done far more.

5. *He hath sent his own Son to redeem it.* Could infinite wisdom and almighty power have done more than this? God withheld not His own Son—His only begotten and well beloved Son, but delivered Him up to the death for His church.

After all this the Lord is disappointed, so to speak, in the fruit bearing qualities of His Church. He expected to gather after all this care the most generous and luscious fruits. Instead of grapes she is yielding wild grapes. She is not true to her profession, nor faithful to her mission. She is not exercising her energies, talents, wealth and powers, as she should, for the advancement of the divine glory, and the salvation of the world. The sour grapes of inconsistency, inactivity, want of zeal, and division are still to be seen in large and numerous clusters. The same things brought down the displeasure of God on the Jewish Church. They cannot, if persevered in, fail to bring it down on the Christian Church.

II. What could the Lord have done more for the vineyard of the nation that he has not done?

The United States of America are the Lord's vineyard, and He has left nothing undone that could contribute to its prosperity, happiness and perpetuation. Anything that retards its progress and its growth is in the sins of the people.

1. He hath given it Independence, and the best Constitution and form of Republican government ever enjoyed by any nation. In many respects the privileges and advantages which we possess as a nation are even superior to those enjoyed by the Jewish people. The patriots of the Revolution were enabled, under the protecting power of the God of nations, to throw off the yoke of princely tyranny which was unreasonable and intolerable. The Constitution of the United States has demonstrated its adequacy in war as well as in peace. Our republican form of Government combines all the advantages of the republics of other nations, and possesses fewer of their disadvantages.

2. He hath given to it an extensive national domain. The territory of the country comprises more than three millions of square miles. It is varied in soil, climate and productions. It extends from ocean to ocean, and its shores are washed on the north by the cold waters of the lakes and on the south by the tepid waters of the Gulf.

3. He hath given to it a system of common school and collegiate education unsurpassed by any found in the nations of the Old World.

4. He hath given to it vast resources of agricultural and mineral wealth.

The reverend gentleman referred to a trip to the West, from which he had just returned. One week ago, at that very hour, he was rolling along the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, through the Pottawattomie Reserve, in the State of Kansas, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. This road will open up a field of agricultural and mineral wealth which, when developed, will astonish the nation and the world. Not to speak of the agricultural, there is mineral wealth enough in the States and territories through which the Pacific road passes to cancel the national debt three times, and then pay off all the national debts of the world.

5. He hath given it a spirit of bold and daring enterprise. We climb mountains or run under them at our pleasure. Our system of civil engineering is the astonishment of every foreigner that visits the country. We have labor-saving machines which the older nations of the world scarcely ever did more than dream of.

6. He hath planted in it the "choicest vines." God did not people the New World until Europe and Britain were brought under the blessed influences of the glorious Reformation. Even then He sifted the nations of Europe and sowed upon our virgin soil "the finest of the wheat."

7. He hath delivered it from the gangrene of slavery which was eating out its very vitals. Four millions of human beings are now free!

8. He hath brought it triumphantly through a slaveholders rebellion. We are now enjoying, in a good degree, the blessings of peace. We taste some bitter—wild grapes in the work of reconstruction. But it is to be hoped the next vintage will consist of more pleasant fruit.

9. He hath filled its granaries with the products of a rich and abundant harvest.

Lastly, He hath given us the Christian Church already spoken of, the most precious plant that grows in the vineyard. This is a land of Sabbaths, Bibles and Christian ordinances.

Let us thank God heartily for the glorious vineyard which He has planted for the American people.

What return are we making Him for all that He has done for us as a nation? Are we bringing forth grapes, or wild grapes? Every candid man will say, "wild grapes." We are making no more grateful return than Israel made.

The following are the clusters which God found on the Jewish national vineyard. We are producing the same wild fruit. Covetousness. Avarice is the predominant principle in the national heart. God, as in Israel's case, will visit the covetousness of the people with scarcity. Vs. 8, 10. Drunkenness. This is one of the crying evils of our nation. Revelry, Sabbath desecration, defiance of God, the confounding of virtue and vice, and the perversion of justice are all among the abounding iniquities of the times.

If these things are persevered in, the God of Nations will destroy our vineyard. He will take away the hedge and it shall be eaten up; He will break down the wall and it shall be trodden down; it shall not be pruned, or digged, and there shall spring up briers and thorns.

Israel, on account of these sins, is now without a King, and without a prince, and without a sacrifice, and without an image, and without an ephod and without teraphim. The descendants of God's faithful friend, Abraham, are nationless. The Ruler of the universe will deal no less justly with us.

THE RED SEA FREEDMEN:

And Hints of Duty on the Canaanward Side. By Alexander Clark, Pastor First Methodist Church, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

"Speak unto the Children of Israel, that they go forward." Exodus xiv: 15.

"My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." Exodus xxxiii: 14.

The texts are a command and a promise, spoken by the Almighty to Moses, the one on the Egyptian and the other on the Canaanward side of the sea.

God's order to the pilgrim Israelites, is "Go forward!" He calls their attention to the milk-and-honey land before—to the fruitful fields, sparkling streams, sunny slopes, and flowery vales of Canaan, far away. He refuses, at first, to go along with his chosen people himself, but offers the company and services of an angel guide. But, beyond the sea, when the people humble themselves and worship, every man in his tent door—worship before the cloudy pillar which encircled the descended Lord; when the penitent wanderers united in love, and blended their belief, and grasped hands brotherly, and knelt upon the walls of partyism to pray in the broader daylight and the heavenlier atmosphere; then came the promise, then the offer of better than angel company through the wilderness, when the Lord said, "*My* presence shall go with thee and I will give thee rest."

But between the command "Forward" and the assurance of the Omnipotent Presence, the Red Sea was passed: the most wonderful event of all the journey to the promised land.

In many particulars, Israel's pilgrimage to Canaan is like ours to heaven. Not only so, but as a nation of God's people, there is a striking resemblance between the Israelites' escape from bondage through the sea and American emancipation through the war. And as Israel's children needed grace and guidance *after* their miraculous deliverance, though their oppressors were overthrown; so do we, as a Christian nation, divinely led to freedom through the blood-red sea of war, with pursuing slavery overwhelmed and silenced forever behind us, still need God's spiritual presence and power to go with us in further advances toward the Canaan of republican brotherhood and Christian perfection.

* * * * * *

O, there are times in individual experience, and times in national history, neither to advance or retreat, but to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord.

Poor pilgrims at the dark sea-shore! See now; they look to Moses. Moses looks to God. They feel their weakness and danger. No chariots, no horses of war, no bows, nor spears, nor shields, nor lances have they. No, not a weapon, or the spirit within them might rouse and turn them in battle-line, to face the foe, king, horses, horsemen, lancers, chariots, charioteers and all, and to fight for freedom there by the surging sea.

But now they pray as they never prayed before. Now, not only tongues are loosed, but the inner chords of their souls are stirred, and every heart beats violently its unutterable earnestness of supplication. The Almighty brought his children into this utter desolation to take the stiffness out of their necks, that they might look up to him; and to take the stiffness out of their knees that they might bow down before him, perfectly helpless and entirely dependent.

And so it is among Christian men and Christian nations to this day. God will lead us to straits where our own plans and policies are utterly worthless. You all remember well how vividly this truth was brought home to us in the dark days of the war. I need not enlarge upon the application. The impression has been cut sharp and distinct on your hearts.

But God is always on that side of His people where they are most exposed. His own children, however hated and hunted by the world, however helpless and distressed, shall be defended, though earthly powers and oppressors' hearts be crushed to reach them. God in His equal justice, will cut through a king and upset a kingdom, to reach the humblest believer whom that proud power oppresses. Would that our assembling Congress might see and feel this truth, and in all their deliberations be influenced by its power! What cares Heaven for the policy of this Government, if this Government's policy care not for the rights of Heaven's heirs?

Moses had faith, and that was better than eye sight or muscle on that eventful night when he stood upon the Red Sea shore. "Now," said he, "stand still, and see the salvation of God." When the Almighty takes the field, well may his children be still and weaponless to behold the conflict. While the great Jehovah battles, the trembling Israelites may hold their peace.

In the solemn moment, hark! the order: "Speak to the children of Israel that they go forward!" "Impossible, Lord. Unreasonable! There is no *way* forward. We shall every one be drowned." See how they wonder, waver, hesitate, how their hearts flutter with excuses! But the command says "forward!" Fear says: "There must be *some* mistake—we are not eagles; we cannot fly, and who ever walked on the water?" plead their questioning hearts. But louder than the rumbling of the sea, intenser than their own souls' struggling, rings out the unchanging command, "Go forward!" The word of God is positive. "Children of Israel, obey or die. Go forward." At the fearful moment Moses stretches out his hand toward the sea, and lo the waters part asunder, and stand a crystal wall on either hand! A pathway now completes the command—a pathway along the deep sea-floors, paved with shells and pebbles untouched by human foot before and dry from beach to beach! Now all the people enter the wonderful road, and slowly, steadily march! march! forward! march! Between the white walls, that stand perpendicular and solid as marble fronted palaces, onward the Red Sea freedmen march. In this strange sea lane, deep, narrow, and cool, not a pilgrim is crowded or hurried; no forgetful wave falls over the crested eaves to chill a babe in its mother's arms; but with bounding hearts and jubilant feet, the chosen of God press forward to the further shore, guided by him who hears a bondman's whispered prayer, and holds the sea in the hollow of his hand. They reach the banks beyond the parted sea; onward, forward, outward, upward from the low valley—lowest ever trodden by pilgrim sandals—they march, the rescued multitude, freed forever from Egyptian captivity.

So has this nation been led through her Red Sea, free! As a people, we are beyond the Pharaoh clutches of slavery. We are out in a new era, with new walks and new works before us. The Canaan of promise is still in advance. Although the sea is passed, yet there remain pioneerings ahead, much hardship to endure, many oppositions to face and overcome before the day of perfect rest in Canaan.

The enemy of human freedom and Christian brotherhood, with his conscripted hosts, roars and leaps after us, chasing us in his chariots of pomp and pride. But as individual disciples of Jesus Christ, and as a Gospel Republic, it is our duty to keep the path, however dark, or rough, or deep, and press forward, though seas and storms and kings oppose. The church's march to perfect liberty and joy through every wilderness of worldly policy must be steadily onward; for there is a Hand above us that can open seas, halt the sun, and sink the mountains.

Those Pharaoh pursuers were met by invisible angels—pilgrim allies sent down from Heaven. They must have been cunning abolition angel fingers that slipped the linch-pins from Pharaoh's chariots as he came dashing after the weaponless children of God. They must have been radical angel fists that snapped tough axle-trees asunder, and sent rolling in opposite directions the chariot wheels, detached, and warped, and bent, and broken.

Old Pharaoh! king and cruel as you are, it is worse than a foolish thing for you to persevere in sustaining your "peculiar institution," since God has frowned upon it in plague and pestilence.

But on he comes to venture on the dry-way through the sea. In he plunges with murder in his heart and curses on his lips, leading his excited army of soldiers and charioteers. Look at him there!—presuming to drive along the way opened for fugitives only, and safe for bondmen marching to freedom, but through which no slave-catcher can pass unchoked! No sooner had Pharaoh and his misguided host got fairly into the tempting lane, than the Almighty gave them such a drink of his wrath that not one live wretch of them all was spared to tell the story of their overthrow.

It is no new thing for God to annihilate an army at a stroke if it be found rallying to oppress whom He has set free. And will he not send panic to any political party found standing in the way of liberty?

As the waters mingle in swirling billows and curling eddies over the drowning men, and broken chariots, burying them forever among the pebbles that paved the bondman's path to liberty, hark! hark! to the song on the shore! What does it mean? Who would sing in such an awful hour as this? Are there neither sighs nor tears, nor mourning, nor silence for the sinking to hell of such an army as this? Have freedmen no crape to put on at the burial of their masters? Is there no sorrow for a great king so suddenly swept under the wave?

Hark! Music from the shore! It rings out exultant, and climbs in echoes the stairway of the skies. 'Tis Miriam's loud timbrel; and a chorus of voices breaks forth in the song. The grand hallelujah out-rumbles the sea! It rolls over the sunken cohorts like the victory cry of arch-angels. But highest keyed voices are too low for the song. The women, with timbrels and dances, shout aloud their thanksgivings to God, "The Lord is a man of war; the Lord is his name. Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he cast into the sea; his chosen captains also are drowned in the Red Sea. Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power; thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy. With the blast of thy nostrils the waters were gathered together, the floods stood upright as a heap, and the depths were congealed in the heart of the sea."

"Sound, sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
Jehovah hath triumphed, his people are free!"

* * * * * * * *

But it was not on the verge of the promised land they sang and danced. The harps that rang out victory there, were yet to be hung on Babylonian willows; the voices so exultant there, were yet to cry bitterly at the remembrance of Zion's songs; and the dancing feet by the sea, were yet to grow weary in marching to pilgrim's graves in the wilderness.

To-day this nation rejoices because she is free. And oh, well she may! And not only free; but, already, there is manna in abundance. Our harvests are bountiful. Fruits are plenteous. The people shall be fed. For all these gifts our hearts are glad to-day. To God's name be praise and thanksgiving. But our march is not ended. New discipline, new tests, new experiences, new victories, new joys, and new thanksgiving are before us. We shall not be ready for Canaan until further trials and common sympathies shall make us as a people one in heart and aim and work. Let us thank God for the *wilderness* and its *walks*, for the *hunger, the thirst, and the weariness of a march*, though forty years should be its measure, that leads us forward from Egyptian darkness and bondage, nearer and nearer to the Canaan of Gospel liberty and Gospel light. Let us be grateful, not only for bread and raiment, success in trade, and escape from disease; but render thanksgiving evermore for the higher and better things that feed and clothe the immortal soul, even should they come through tears and tribulation. For man "shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Then for the words of our texts, and for every command, and every promise, and every consolation, and every admonition and reproof, as we advance and suffer, and endure, and conquer in Jesus' name,—for all these necessary nutritions of the soul, as well as for all necessary nutritions of the body, let us be thankful to-day and every other day through life to come.

Then, when these long journeyings are over, when this wilderness is passed, when Jordan is crossed, then shall we enter into rest. Then, when we shall walk the shining shore of Life's River, and strike our harps of gold, and wave our victor palms, and receive our starry crowns, and join the everlasting song of Moses and the Lamb, our joyful chorus shall far exceed the song of Miriam and her choir at the sea; for we shall sing a deliverance complete and eternal in the paradise of God.

Then, Christian, press on till the weary march is over, bearing the banner of the cross; facing the armies of the aliens; forward faithfully, forward boldly, forward brotherly, forward patiently, ever forward; not as men-fearers, but God-servers; not for parade, but for conquest; not for the praise of men, but for the laurel glory-crown. Forward, one! Forward, all! Forward, now, and forward forever! Forward, though rulers threaten and armies pursue! Forward, poor pilgrims. For you the heaving sea shall part, and the rolling sun stand still! Forward! And when the clouds of storm, and smoke of battle are cleared away, you shall as a great victorious army, with banners streaming, and bugles sounding, and timbrels ringing, and voices shouting, and palm-branches waving, go surging up the eternal streets to dwell with Him who redeemed you in His own most precious blood. To Him be glory, and honor, and power, and thanksgiving forever and ever. Amen.

REJOICING WITH TREMBLING.

By Rev. William J. Reid, Pastor of the First U. P. Church, Pittsburgh.

Zech. 7:9.—Execute true judgment and shew mercy and compassion, every man to his brother.

Three thousand years ago, or thereabouts, a strange scene was transpiring in Gaza. The lords and nobles of the Philistines had assembled in the house of Dagon, their Lord, to keep a day of public Thanksgiving. To increase their joy the blind Samson was led forth from his prison to make sport for them. But the giant of Israel resolved that their sport should be dearly purchased. He feigned weariness and leaned heavily against the pillars of the temple. Then with one earnest prayer, with one exertion of his mighty strength, the pillars were moved from their bases, the temple tottered and fell, and three thousand souls, with that of Manoah's son at their head, winged their swift flight to the bar of God.

A similar scene is transpiring in our land to-day. Thousands may meet together to rejoice, but danger is near. Giant hands are feeling for the pillars of our Republic. If they can find them, death will result and our joy will expire in shrieks of woe. Our duty is to stand around these pillars and defend them with our lives. The main pillars of our political temple are the two mentioned in the text, *judgment and mercy*; and these main pillars are to be defended from every modern Samson, whether he be President, or Senator, or Representative, or private citizen.

It is customary for the preacher on such a day as this to give loose reins to his imagination in describing the greatness and glory of our land, but is it well to speak exclusively of greatness and glory when they may, at any moment, be laid in ruins? Permit me, then, to step aside from the usual routine of the day, and to speak, not so much of the occasions for thanksgiving, as of the duties and dangers of the hour.

One prominent danger grows out of the question of suffrage. Who should vote? Should the freedmen? Should the women? Or should suffrage be confined to a privileged class? To answer any of these questions we must answer a question which underlies them all, viz. Is suffrage a natural right? If it is a natural right, like life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, then government has no right to hinder or limit it; then the child and the foreigner have a right to vote. But suffrage is not a natural right. It is a right conferred by a particular form of government. Therefore Government can legislate concerning it and restrict it. It should be conferred only on those who are willing and able to exercise it for the general good. Therefore the following classes should not be allowed a voice in the choice of their rulers: 1st. Minors, because of a want of knowledge and experience. 2d. Those who are greatly deficient in intellect and morality. 3d. Foreigners, who cannot be expected to have, at once, an earnest love for our country's institutions. 4th. Those who are ignorant. The qualification, required in some of the States, of a knowledge of reading and writing is a step in the right direction. These four classes alone should be denied the right of suffrage. Those who have reached mature years, who are not deficient in intellect or morality, who love our institutions, and are not too ignorant, whether black or white, male or female, should be allowed the right of suffrage. The cry for universal suffrage and for manhood suffrage, so popular in some localities and with some parties, is one fraught with danger.

Another danger is in the desire for the acquisition of more territory. In order to have a republican form of government there must be community of interest. But there cannot be a perfect community of interest in a widely extended country. With our present territory, local interests and sectional prejudices play an important part in every election. Every foot of ground we add to our wide domain, increases our danger and multiplies the elements of destruction.

Another danger is in the wild political ambition of the day.

Another danger is in the sectarian and party animosities of the day. This nowhere finds a louder expression than in the halls of Congress. Instead of legislating for the good of the country, precious time is spent in the useless project of impeaching the President. Admitting that he deserves impeachment, there are more important duties. Nero fiddling while Rome was burning was a nobler man than the legislator who wastes his time in side issues when his country is bleeding at every pore.

But in the midst of these dangers there are many occasions for thanksgiving. Then be thankful. Express your thankfulness in words. Show your thankfulness in kindly deeds toward your fellows, and in your zeal for the cause of God.

DIVINE ADMINISTRATION IN HUMAN GOVERNMENT.

By Rev. H. Miller, D. D., Pastor of Smithfield M. E. Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT—The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice—Psalms 97, 1.

Reverent, humble, grateful acknowledgment of God is the duty of the day—of every day—as the sole condition of personal safety and happiness and of national security and prosperity. The great want, as it is the great duty, of humanity, is a sincere, thorough, practical recognition of the existence, authority, agency and presence of an ever-living, personal Jehovah—a confession of His supreme universal, everlasting government.

Pagan notions of Deity, unsatisfactory and confused: Persians, Hindoos, Pythagonians, Platonists, Epicurians and of Aristotle. What sublime descriptions of this glorious and eternal Being given in the Scriptures.

We are deeply interested in the great doctrine that there is a power superior to every thing beside, which under the direction of wisdom, arranges and manages the affairs of the universe. What an intricate drama is the history of the world? Millions have tried its surface—sweeps of judgement have been made to visit it—the same scenes have enacted over and over again—yet vast plans connected with them all. The world is not like an abandoned vessel, driven by the tempest, the sport of every wind and of every wave.

And yet, to all practical purposes, how many live in a godless world. There is Pantheism, whose God is a mere aggregate of being—a magnificent vegetable or an infinite brute. The mechanical view of God, which makes Him a great mechanician, or omnipotent engineer, constructing worlds like steam engines to work according to the properties with which they are endowed.

The sentimental view—poetic—which clothes the Eternal with a robe of beauty, but plucks from Him His sceptre and His crown. To all this Jehovah answers, "I am the Lord which exercise loving kindness, judgment and righteousness in the earth."

The Divine government is mediatorial. The sceptre of the universe is in the hands of Jesus Christ, the Mediator between God and man, Who governs the world with reference to the interests of His religion. Illustrations were given of this from the Scriptures and from history—the fall of the Roman Empire, the Reformation, and the French Revolution, furnishing lessons to the rulers of this world which should never be forgotten or disregarded. It is the teaching of Divine Providence.

Nations are under a peculiar kind of Government, having a kind of unity as collective bodies, and have their rewards and punishments in this life; the sins of one generation may be visited upon another; as the sins of an individual, committed in one period of his life, may be punished at another.

God has been pleased to make this country the subject of distinct prophecy. Illustrations were given from the Bible, of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the results of the Revolution. The country was discovered under the influence of the religious idea, the Government founded in the fear of God, and the battles of the Revolution fought with a profound conviction of right, and faith in overruling Providence of Almighty God. We have just passed through a second revolution, vindicating the doctrine of the fathers. The only difference between the hero of Bunker's Hill and the hero of Gettysburg is this; the one fell to establish free Government, the other fell to preserve and perpetuate it. "May the heaven-rescued land" be true to "the Power that hath made and *preserved* us a nation!" There are great moral principles which hold nations together, and if these are ignored they fall to pieces. And nations generally die hard—fitly represented by a planet of the solar system which has lost its orbit, dying lawlessly crushing or being crushed. The Bible affirms that God is the moral Governor, who lives in righteousness, and legislates for righteousness. "A sceptre of *righteousness* is the sceptre of His kingdom." In consequence of the nature of God, the law of the universe is and must be the law of righteousness. The principles of moral justice have been impiously disregarded, and flagrantly violated in the administration of this nation. The elements of antagonism, disunion and dissolution existed in the Government from its organization, and the conflict increased in intensity, until it culminated in civil war. With blood—I speak it reverently—vicarious blood, has the national iniquity been purged, and the national life regenerated. Now, if we "do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God," there shall be before the country a career of unparalleled progress, prosperity, power and glory. Now, that we are re-constructing, let the work be thorough, beginning at the very foundation, and building up a Christian Government, on Christian principles. Let the fundamental law of the land be an oath of allegiance to God. We would have it begin like the will of a dying man: "*In the name of God Amen.*"

Our legislation must be just, giving to all men, irrespective of color or condition, their rights before the law. And in order to have righteous laws we must have righteous rulers. "He that ruleth over men *must be just*, ruling in the fear of God." This is vital to our interests and welfare as a nation. Here the pulpit cannot be silent. We have been cursed of heaven, as a people, for a disregard of these obvious duties. Voting in a republican government is as sacred as prayer, and every citizen must be made to feel so. The doctrine of the Apostle to the Gentiles must be expounded and enforced upon the hearts and consciences of men everywhere, by Christ-commissioned teachers, until the people, the whole people, "walk by the same rule, and mind the same thing," in this regard.

Light must be diffused, the masses educated, religious institutions sustained and humanity assisted in its progress towards the infinite.

With free soil, free labor, free speech, free press and free pulpit, our progress shall be mighty and our destiny glorious. "God, even our God, shall bless us and cause His face to shine on us," and through us and by us His way shall be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations.

THE TRUE FOUNDATION OF NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

By Rev. A. Bosserman, Pastor of the First Universal Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT—"Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people." Prov. xiv. 34.

The text is the language of a very wise man—one who had great experience in national affairs. It was uttered a long time ago, and its truth has been confirmed by all past history—by the rise and fall of many nations.

It is not my purpose, on the present occasion, to discuss from a political stand-point the question of reconstruction, or that other question, the impeachment of the President. We only pray that those who have these matters in hand will be enabled to see what ought to be done, and have the courage to go forward and do it.

Guided by the history of the past and the declarations of inspired men, I propose to consider the true and only safe foundation of a nation's prosperity and glory. I propose doing this because I am fully convinced that there are many persons who are in error upon this subject, and disposed to build upon almost any other than the true foundation.

The politician says, let us make expediency our foundation; building upon that we shall be united and prosperous.

With the man of war military prowess is the true foundation. If we would be great we must make the earth tremble at the brightness of our arms, and thrones totter at the thunder of our artillery.

With the philosopher and poet, literature is the true foundation. We must make books in abundance, and erect in our midst the sovereignty of intellect.

Then there are others who would build upon numerical strength and extent of territory. Let Europe continue to send over her enterprising millions, and let the work of annexation go on until our Republic shall embrace all the territory of the western continent, and then we shall be great indeed. Now, all this is only building upon the sand, for the true element of national greatness is not to be found in any of these favorite theories. Politicians may rally around expediency as much as they please, and add compromise to compromise until all is compromised. Our armies and navies may be ever so large and powerful and strike terror in every direction. The light of science may shine more and more, till every hamlet shall be brightened by its cheering radiance. The tide of population may swell, deepen and extend, and annexation may follow annexation until we can claim a whole continent and half the islands of the sea as our own. Yet, without true righteousness our greatness will only be imaginary, a giddy height from which to be toppled over and fall into total ruin.

That sin works ruin, and that righteousness alone can really exalt a nation are truths written all through past history. Look at the history of the Jews. When they walked in the way of God's commandments they were prosperous and happy. But when they wandered in the paths of disobedience and vice they became wretched and miserable. Twice did they fill up the cup of their iniquity, and twice were they fearfully overthrown. Once they were carried captive into Babylon where they remained for seventy years, and once were they scattered among the nations, and till this day they are a scattered people.

It is astonishing to observe with what facility vice diffuses its demoralizing influence throughout a nation, and how certainly it leads to ruin. Look at the history of France. At one time that nation was elevated to the highest rank among the nations of the earth, and was blessed with a career of unexampled prosperity. And had she been true to the principles of religion and practical righteousness she might have risen to still greater heights and continued in her career of prosperity. But alas! she was false to principles; she rejected religion; she laughed at virtue; she threw wide open the flood-gates of moral pollution, and was distinguished among the nations for crimes of the blackest die. And we all know the result. Her sky became dark and threatening, her kingdom was shook to its very center, vice stalked through the land in all its naked deformity and threw its blighting and withering influence over every thing that was fair and beautiful to the sight; and, finally, the storm which had been for some time gathering with fearful blackness, burst with tremendous fury, and involved her in indistinguishable ruin.

We have another illustration of the truth of our position in the case of Rome. Heroism, temperance and sterling integrity had exalted that nation to the empire of the world; so that her most celebrated writers had denominated it the "Eternal City." But intemperance, luxury, and the love of licentious pleasure gradually consumed her strength and at last she was completely overthrown by the barbarous, though more virtuous, nations by which she was surrounded.

When we contemplate the relics of Grecian and Roman glory, and view the stupendous signals where flourishing nations once stood, we are led to mourn over the desolations of sin. And from these desolations there comes up a voice beseeching us to "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." And this voice is very loud just at this time. For although the heavy tramp of hostile armies, causing the earth to shake beneath their feet, is no longer felt, and although the clash of arms, the noise of battle and the groans of the dying upon the field of blood are no longer heard; yet, dark and portentous clouds are still hanging over our heads, which, if not dispersed by virtue and righteousness on the part of the people, and healthy legislation on the part of our rulers, will, ere long, hide from our view the star of our country's hope, pour upon our heads their fearful contents, extinguish the fires upon our altars of liberty, sweep away our free institutions, and bury in the grave of shame and oblivion the independence for which our fathers fought and bled.

That there is danger must be apparent to all when they consider that our land is being filled with drunkenness; that the drinking houses, the sinks of sin, greatly outnumber the sanctuaries of God; that our streets and highways are becoming scenes of violence and bloodshed; that our legislative halls are being converted into pandemoniums where men brow-beat each other and flourish deadly weapons; that our Sabbaths are shamefully desecrated; that our sanctuaries are criminally neglected; that many of the great truths of the Gospel are lost sight of, or by many wholly rejected; that monstrous errors are exalted to the temples of religion; and that in addition to all this, the people give unmistakable evidence that they are still unwilling to build upon righteousness—the only sure foundation of a nation's prosperity.

But notwithstanding the many breakers which threaten our ship of state, I cannot but hope that she will safely ride the troubled sea and find a true anchorage ground at last. I cannot believe that our country is wholly depraved, and that the blaze of Christianity and philanthropy shines upon it wholly in vain.

It cannot be that this great country, with its enduring associations and unparalleled prosperity, which has been an asylum for the oppressed of all lands, which God has joined together by mountains, valleys and rivers, and in which Christianity has flourished without a parallel—it cannot be that this country is to fail in reaching the high destiny marked out for it by its true friends.

I see how sin abounds. I know that ruin is its work, and yet I cling to hope. For in the history of our country I trace the hand of God—that hand has led us through one conflict, and has washed out with blood one dark spot from our country's ensign. And now, if by the practice of righteousness, we will wash from our hearts the last tinge of that foul spot, then the hand of God will lead us on through fields of peace and up to prosperous heights. But if the spot, washed from our country's ensign, is suffered to remain black as ever in the hearts of the people, then the hand of God may lead us through another red sea of blood, until the last tinge is gone. God's judgments are great purifiers, and he will continue to send his judgments until the people learn righteousness.

IS OUR NATIONAL THANKSGIVING ACCEPTABLE TO GOD?

By Rev A. M. Milligan, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian (O. S.) Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT—"But unto the wicked God saith, What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant in thy mouth?"—Psalms l. 16.

One of the first and most important questions that engaged the attention of the fallen human family was, wherewith shall I come before God, and how offer acceptable worship? The eldest sons of the pristine pair presented each his offering. The one was accepted; the other was rejected. The consequences immediately resulting from these offerings were, that the acceptable sacrifice prepared Abel for an early removal to the Paradise above with the crown of martyrdom encircling his brow, while the unacceptable sacrifice brought upon Cain the "primal eldest curse of God, a brother's murder," and drove him from the church an excommunicated man, with the brand upon his brow.

The Psalm from which my text is selected represents Jehovah upon his throne, surrounded with the insignia of His majesty and authority; the earth is summoned to judgment; the saints are reprimanded for the formality of their devotions and directed to a higher spirituality, while the wicked are sternly rebuked for their audaciousness in presuming to approach God in hypocritical worship while refusing obedience to his law, in the vain delusion that they could deceive God. "*But unto the wicked God saith, 'What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or that thou shouldst take my covenant in thy mouth.'*"

That God cannot accept the thanksgiving offered by this nation to-day is evident from, I. The relation in which this nation stands to Him.

By right of creation God is sovereign—His will is law to all His creatures. He has appointed Christ, His son, our mediator, to administer His rule over His rebellious subjects, and requires the nations and their rulers to submit to him or perish—Psalms ii, 10 and 12. These are His terms and they are peremptory. We have no right, and it is of no use for us to propose other terms. Can we wheedle the Omniscient out of His claims of sovereignty by the incense of a flattery out of feigned lips?

But I am asked, has not this nation acknowledged the authority of the Lord and his anointed? I answer, No. The constitution of the nation is the expression of the character of the government which the nation has instituted, its principles and rule of action. In that constitution there is no recognition of God—no acknowledgment of the supremacy of His law or the authority of His son. Not even by implication; but on the other hand there are prerogatives ascribed to the people which belong only to God. The government is set up in the name of the people, deriving its authority solely from them. The constitution permits no religious test as a qualification for any office, and even emasculates the oath of the President by erasing the name of God from that solemn act of worship, but it should exclude the enemies of God from administering God's ordinance of civil rule. The Treaty with Tripoli, which is part of the supreme law of the land, expressly declares that "the United States Government is in no sense founded on the christian religion, and has in it no elements of hostility to the laws or religion of Mahomet." Jefferson refused during his administration to appoint a day of fasting, on the ground that the nation did not occupy such relation to God as would warrant him in so doing. Secretary Seward was required by the Senate of the United States to retract his declaration that there was a law higher than the constitution. "Harrison Gray Otis stood in Faneuil Hall and pointed that most eloquent of New England fingers at the fanatic, and said he dreamed in his insanity that the Sermon on the Mount weighed more than the constitution of the United States," and Daniel Webster sneered at the higher law amid a million plaudits.

Now I ask in all candor, can a nation thus insulting God, offer Him an acceptable thanksgiving? But we are a christian people—so much the worse; if we were a nation of heathens, Hindoos or Hottentots, there might be some excuse for us, but for a christian people to treat thus the Savior who redeemed them by His blood, is without apology. "Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord, shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?" The first duty of rebels is to submit to their rightful ruler and then offer their gifts. It is vain to claim to be His friends while we resist His claim to be our King. Luke 19:27.—"And those *mine enemies* that would not that I should rule over them, bring them here and slay them before me."

II. God cannot accept a thanksgiving from the hand of such a man as Andrew Johnson. Gen. 4:5.—"But to Cain and his offering he had not respect," and my text—"Unto the wicked God saith what hast *thou* to do to declare my statutes."

That the present incumbent of the executive chair is a bold, bad man—a profane, drunken debauchee, is notorious. That he is joined with that den of thieves from which he sprung in a determined effort to reduce the robbed and spoiled black to the bondage from which they have recently been emancipated, no one doubts. Indeed, a majority of the Judiciary Committee have reported in favor of his impeachment and two of the four who dissent, do so not on the ground that he is not guilty, but on the plea that impeachment is not the best policy.

What right has a tyrant to execute the laws of a republic—a scoffer to administer the ordinance of God—a profane, drunken traitor to guard the morals of a Christian people, and direct their thanksgiving? Set the wolf to guard your flock—the thief to watch your treasure—the assassin to protect your fireside; but Oh! beware of entrusting the liberties of a nation—the temporal and external interests of unborn millions to hands like these. I know that a Saul has been seen among the prophets, and that when the Sons of God presented themselves before the Lord a certain illustrious dignitary presented himself also among them, but I remember also what the Trojan said when the wooden horse was presented at the gates of Troy "*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"—I fear the Greeks even bringing gifts. "O, my soul! come not thou into their secret, unto their assembly, mine honor be not thou united."

III. God cannot accept the kind of thanks offering that is presented. Not only was there no faith in the heart of Cain, but there was also no blood in his sacrifice. The blood of the ancient sacrifices was a type of the death of Christ, without which there is no way of access to God. "He that rejecteth me rejecteth Him that sent me." The Father judgeth no man but hath committed all judgment to the Son, that all men should honor the Son even as they honor the Father." John v: 22. In all the proclamations both National and State that have fallen under my notice, there is no mention made of Christ as the mediator between us and God. Do we expect to reach God's throne through any other medium? It is vain. Even in the proclamation of the Governor of our own State, the words Christian and Christianity occur, but no acknowledgement of subjection to Christ or dependence on him for acceptance. And yet we have heard the welcome intelligence that Gov. Geary has professed the religion of Christ in a highly orthodox church, and received the seals of God's covenant for himself and his children. I think I know him to be a Christian man, and sincerely desirous to make this a Christian Government. Why then this timid truckling to the theism of the times, this withholding from the Savior the honor and power which He claims. Is the Governor of Pennsylvania afraid to acknowledge his Redeemer when leading his State in one of the highest acts of worship—or does he feel that under the Constitution of the Nation, he has no right to acknowledge the authority of Him of whom the nation has practically said "we will not have this man to rule over us?" Alas! in this we have a painful illustration of the inconsistency in which identification with a Christian Government involves a Christian. I might allude to the manner in which the great majority of the people have spent the day—while Christian men and ministers have been worshipping God in His sanctuary, how large a proportion have been serving the Devil; but I forbear. While Christian men and Churches have, I trust, rendered to God acceptable praise, I feel that as a Nation our service cannot be accepted.

THE ACCEPTABLE FAST.

By Rev. Joseph King, Pastor of the First Christian Church, Allegheny.

Text: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house; when thou seest the naked that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh." Isaiah lv: vi and vii.

According to a time honored custom, and by a proclamation of the Chief Magistrate of our nation, we meet to-day for thanksgiving,—to render thanks to God for the manifold blessings of the year that is now drawing to a close, and to "offer up prayers for a continuance of Divine favor." How proper that we assemble, in our accustomed places of public worship, at least once in each year, for such a purpose! We are dependent. In God "we live, and move, and have our being."

"He gives to all life and breath and all things." "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and comes down from the father of lights." We are dependent, not only as individuals, but as a *nation* on God who is over all. He is a great God and a great King over all the earth. He is the Governor among the nations, and happy is that "nation whose God is the Lord, and the people whom he has chosen for his own inheritance."

Thanksgiving is an essential part of worships and has been under every Dispensation of religion. "Whoso offers praise glorifies God." And the Scriptures teach that, where "all the people praise God" righteousness shall abound: the earth shall yield her increase, and God, our own God, will bless us.

God's ancient people, Israel, fasted. But their fastings were not acceptable. They were not such as God chose or had delight in. They "fasted for strife and debate, and to smite with the fist of wickedness." The poor were oppressed by the rich. The weak and helpless were trampled down. And though exacting, and guilty of oppression, and of laying heavy burdens on those not able to bear them, they observed strictly the external forms of religion. They "asked of Him the ordinances of justice, and took delight in approaching to God." And now the Lord condescends to reason with them, and to point out that course of conduct which would be acceptable to Him. He explains what he means by a true, an acceptable fast. It is not merely abstaining from food—though the primary idea in the Hebrew word rendered "fast," is keeping the mouth shut. Such is not the fast which God chose—it is "sowing righteousness," loving mercy, doing justly, and especially caring for your poor, needy and distressed brother.

The two verses of my text teach us that the fast which the Lord chooses—the fast acceptable to Him—consists of two things: 1st. Abstinence from oppression. 2d. Works of beneficence performed in behalf of the needy. Undo the heavy burdens. Let the oppressed go free. Break every yoke. God abhors oppression under whatever name or in whatever form, or by whomsoever exercised. All oppression is unjust. But abstinence from oppression is not enough. That is negative. God requires *active beneficence*, works of mercy and charity. "Deal out thy bread to the hungry. Bring the poor that are cast out to thy house. When thou seest the naked, cover him; and hide not thyself from thine own flesh"—from thy brother man, from thy fellow being. This kind of life, this course of conduct; these *good works* performed in behalf of the needy and suffering, are "the fast" in which God delights.

There are two truths which it is very important for us to remember:

1st. The brotherhood of man—the unity of the race. There are distinctions in society and in the Church—distinctions as respects eternal circumstances. Some are richer and some are poorer, some are better informed, better educated, and more cultivated than others. It could not be otherwise, for you could not reduce all to the same level in every respect, without crushing the very life and spirit out of many. Some will acquire wealth by the very force of the business talents with which they are endowed; and to say they shall not, would be to unmake them, and repress the exercise of native talents. And some will, by innate energy of character and indomitable perseverance, work their way to positions which others can't reach, and it would be unjust to keep them down.

While, therefore, we recognize the lawfulness of distinctions in society, we should remember that we have all descended from a common parentage, and that every human being, whatever may be his color, or however degraded by sin, or however ignorant he may be, is our brother man. And, though we may despise his conduct, and administer rebukes for wrong which he does, yet the man himself, as a creature of God, we are commanded to "honor."

2d. We should remember that God requires us specially to care for the poor, i. e., for those who are poor through no fault of their own. God cares for them in a special manner. And they are most assimilated to the character of God, who, "having this world's substance" have pity on the poor, care for them, sympathize with them, and in proportion to their ability do most to relieve their wants. I make a plea, therefore, to-day in behalf of the poor.

A man can offer no more acceptable sacrifice to God than to care for and to give of what God has given him to relieve the wants of the unfortunate and needy and suffering. "To do good and to communicate"—i. e., to impart to him that is destitute—to share with your needy fellow being; "forget not, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." Heb. 13:16.

Our nation has done the former of the two things of which the "acceptable part" consists. It has "let the oppressed go free;" it has broken the yoke of bondage. Slavery is no more. But its effects still exist in the ignorance, helplessness, weakness, destitution and poverty of those recently enslaved. Our duty, as a nation, to these people, is not yet done—not half done. We have given them freedom; we must now give them education, civilization, refinement, and above all, the pure Gospel of Christ, who came to "publish good tidings to the poor; to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captive, and to set at liberty them that are bruised." Our benevolent energies must be developed, and our benevolent affections cultivated in earnest efforts for the good of these God's poor.

They need food and clothing; they need teachers; they need preachers; need the instruction, light and hope which the Gospel gives.

* * * * *

Again, let not Christian people forget the poor at home. There are many such in our own community. "The poor you have always with you, and whenever you will you may do them good." Jehovah says: "Is not this the fast I have chosen, to deal thy bread to the hungry; to bring the poor that are afflicted to thy house; to cover the naked?" How practical is our holy religion! It requires love, mercy, works of charity—not simply benevolence, i. e. wishing well, but beneficence, i. e. doing well. "When thou makest a feast, call the poor, the maimed, the lame, the blind; and thou shalt be blessed; for they cannot recompense thee; for thou shalt be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

Jesus preached the Gospel to the poor. His so doing was one of the proofs of the Divinity of his mission. And He would have His people imitate Him in this respect. It seems to be necessary that there should be poor that the benevolent affections of the rich may be cultivated. And "blessed is he that considers the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve him and keep him alive; and he shall be blessed upon the earth." Ps. 41:1-2. And the wisest of men says: "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth to the Lord, and that which he has given, will he pay him again."

Show your gratitude to the Lord by going forth to do good in his name. Imitate the Master of whom it is said, "He went about doing good," and his blessing will be upon you.

THE GOODNESS OF GOD.

By Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., Pastor of the Sixth (O. S.) Presbyterian Church.

In obedience to the Thanksgiving Day Proclamation of His Excellency Governor Geary, divine service was held in the Sixth (O. S.) Presbyterian Church on Franklin street, on Thursday forenoon. There was a large attendance and the exercises were very interesting and instructive. The service began with a Thanksgiving ode, creditably executed by the excellent choir of this church, after which the usual preliminary prayers were offered and special hymns were sung. The pastor, Rev. Prof. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., then preached a short practical sermon, taking for his text the first verse of the one hundred and seventh psalm of David: "O give thanks unto the Lord for He is good: His mercy endureth forever." The salient point in the discourse was God's wonderful goodness to His creatures. This goodness was manifested in a thousand different ways and through a thousand different channels. The leading blessings we enjoy were pointed out—life and its pleasures; the earth with all its varied productions; the glory and beauty of God's work in nature, and above all the gift of our Lord Jesus Christ. National prosperity and individual blessings were all additional evidences of the goodness of God, and all these, together with the fact of their continuance and increase from year to year, demanded our sincerest gratitude. The closing appeal was for a closer walk with God and a stronger faith in Christ and boldness in His cause. At the conclusion of the sermon, a liberal collection was taken up for the benefit of the needy poor of the parish.

OUR OBLIGATIONS AND OUR SINS.

By Rev S. B. Reed, Pastor of the Fifth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh.

TEXT: Daniel 5:23. "The God in whose hand thy breath is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified."

This is a part of Daniel's great sermon to Belshazzar, in the king's palace, at night, amid a glare of lights, before more than a thousand grandees, and after that mysterious handwriting had filled all with quaking. It is recorded in the Bible for the benefit of the whole world.

I. We are as guilty as Belshazzar. "The God in whose hand thy breath is." That is as true of us as of him. "The God whose are all thy ways." That is as true in Pittsburgh as in Babylon. "That God hast thou not glorified." We have not sufficiently owned His greatness, bowed to His will, and praised His goodness. He drank out of holy vessels; and we have profaned sacramental cups. He worshiped base gods, and we all have our idols. If our breath is in God's hand, we should praise Him by our breath. If our ways are under his control, we should glorify him by all our ways. And if we hear his sound in the tops of the mulberry trees, leading a whole army of religious movements, we should earnestly follow, blessing Him at every step. Who can think of our young men's congregational prayer meetings, of our young men's union prayer meetings, of our young men's and women's Christian associations, of our monthly Sabbath School Teachers' Associations, of our request for prayer meetings in private houses, and of the enterprises springing up in our midst for doing missionary work, and not be full of thankfulness? Never were we so much urged to duty as now.

II. We are more guilty than Belshazzar. We have more light than he had. He was a heathen; we live in a Christian country. We have more blessings than he had. He had only common mercies; we have also mercies through Jesus. We have more influences than He had. He had a conscience; we have the spirit working mightily. His grandfather's fall did not humble him; and the fall of thousands has not humbled us. His heart was lifted up, and we have been lifted up by far weaker surroundings. There is a particular Providence. Here we see Him hunting Belshazzar like a bloodhound. There is always danger. Belshazzar was full of mirth, and before morning he was in hell! And the spirit of church union abroad must not be denied a place among our obligations. God is working; and it is at our peril if we do not work. Let us have organic union if we can obtain it righteously. And let us have co-operative union at the very least. Individual members differ, and yet pleasantly work together in the same congregation. And individual congregations or denominations might still hold their peculiarities, and yet lovingly co-operate as one great Presbyterian family. Lord, open our eyes!

Let us not forget our dependence on God. His hand is a forming, supporting, supplying, saving, and destroying hand. Let us remember the government of Jehovah. Do not talk about skill, luck, fortune, or chance. God is in all our ways. A word to those whose hearts are hard. Belshazzar trembled when he saw those four words written on the wall against him. We are unmoved when the Bible is full of writing against us! A word to those whose hearts are tender. Jesus has taken away the handwriting against you. God is ready to blot out your sins with Christ's blood. Let us not forget what day this is. Our President and Governor have called us together to glorify God for rich mines, abundant harvests, peace at home and abroad, prosperity on land and sea, enlargement of our coast, and unnumbered blessings. Let us not confine our gratitude to this day. "Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever." Heaven will be a Thanksgiving Day, without a night. A heavenly President will proclaim it. A divine Governor will mould the heart for it. O! who of us shall celebrate it?

Righteousness the Most Acceptable Thank-Offering to God, and the Surest Pledge of the Nation's Prosperity. By Rev. A. K. Bell, Pastor of Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny City.

Text: "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Prov. xiv: 34.

Thanksgiving is right and proper. It is thus individually and as a nation. The want of it, is a want in our worship of Almighty God. We complain, find fault, ask, that we may consume it on our lusts, rather than thank God for what we have, and trust him for what we need. Thanksgiving is a national duty. God is no more the God of individuals, of the church, than the nation. "He is one and who can turn Him?" Civil government is of God, ordained of God, and he who resisteth, resisteth the ordinance of God. If, then, the individual and the church should offer thanksgiving, no less the State. Even though in the latter it be not from the heart, yet it is a direct recognition of the authority of God.

We meet to-day at the call both of the President of the Union and the Governor of our own Keystone State. This is right and proper. The prosperity of the one is the prosperity of the other. These confederated States have no antagonistical interests. We are one and undivided. The nation is a brotherhood of States. And thus it should be with the nations of the earth. "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth."

II. What the righteousness that exalteth?

1. Righteousness among the people. I speak not now of evangelical righteousness. Of course, where this exists, we have the righteousness now under consideration. A Christian is everywhere a good and loyal citizen. We speak more especially of political honesty, the citizen's individual sense of responsibility. It is integrity, honesty, patriotism among the common people. "The people must be trusted." In our form of government this is a necessity. That they may be trusted with perfect safety, it is only needed that they be intelligent, virtuous, honest.

2. Righteous laws. There are laws which are not righteous. With them God has no fellowship. The psalmist asks, "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?" Slave laws, and laws which make distinctions among men because of color, are unrighteous. So is the whole system of rum selling under cover of law. Righteous laws are a necessity. Even though broken they honor God and are in higher degree educational.

3. Righteous men in office. The direct injunction of God is that we provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God; men of truth, hating covetousness; and place such men to be rulers over thousands, and rulers over hundreds, and over fifties and over tens. Such men for all the offices, high and low. Give us such men to fill our places of trust, and their peculiar politics will weigh but little. The nation is safe.

II. How exalt?

1. In bringing prosperity. True prosperity is not always understood, either in church or State. Much we call prosperity in Zion is far otherwise. So of the State. Nations may swell their domain and rule over land and sea, while yet they are far from prosperity. True prosperity is from God in the way of righteousness. It must be marked by equal justice to all. The laboring classes must be anchored to the soil by having homes of their own. Their rights must be respected. Righteousness only can secure it.

2. In causing other nations to respect us. What is true of individuals is more or less true of nations. The good live, while the memory of the bad is soon to rot. Who are the honored names among us? The Washingtons, the Franklins, the Adams and the Lincolns live. As a nation, we stand high among the nations of the earth. The masses of Europe think of our country as a sacred Canaan. Our broad acres of virgin soil may have something to do in the premises; but our equal and righteous laws far more. Virtue, Liberty and Independence stand emblazoned on our flag.

3. Before God. Here is the true standard and judge. Men may err, but what God approves is approved. David but utters a simple truth when he says "Blessed is that nation where God is the Lord." Again he describes the prosperous nation as the nation where young men are as olive plants, where garners are full and where oxen are strong to labor. Of this nation he says: "Happy is the people that is in such a case; yea happy is that people where God is the Lord."

III. How secured.

1. By permeating the masses with a pure gospel. Our nation must have the Gospel of Christ. Education is well in its place, but alone and it may but aggravate the case. Give even an ignorant man the Gospel and you make of him a good citizen, a safe man. The teeming millions of the old world are crowding in upon us. Let them come. But as you would save them and the country, give them the Gospel.

2. By no less permeating our politics with this same gospel. I do not seek to take our politics into our religion. I do hold, however, that our religion need to enter more into our politics. We have separated between the man as a Christian and as a politician. We must correct this mistake if we would save the nation.

3. By infusing this same gospel into our laws. We need righteous laws, laws founded on the broad principles of right, of a common brotherhood. Give us a people permeated by the gospel, our politics and our laws fashioned by this same gospel and the nation is safe—God will be her exaltation.

CAUSES OF GRATITUDE.

By William Henry Locke, A. M., Pastor Liberty Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness; come before His presence with singing. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praises."—100th Psalm—1-4 verses.

If any of you, my friends, in your leisure moments, were to sit down with the Bible in your hands, for the purpose of extracting from it whatever is expressive of praise and thanksgiving, you would be astonished to discover how largely these elements have entered into the composition of the blessed Word. Indeed, if these were taken from it little else would be left; and the little that did remain would not affect us as it now does.

On the sacred page would still appear that majestic truth—which no finite mind could reach—that before this world was, and from all eternity, God existed; that it was He who laid the foundation of the earth, and shut up the seas with doors. But there would be no morning stars singing together when the corner-stone of the universe was laid; no sons of God shouting for joy at the fastening of the world's foundations. We would still read that the Almighty made man pure and good, and that man made himself corrupt and miserable; and there would forever remain the dark picture of his crimes and his woes; but it would be relieved by no ray of light from a promised Savior. The fearful denunciations of prophet and priest would ever and anon burst forth in angry warnings, but no thanksgivings for mercies received, and pardon offered would anywhere be heard. Remove from the Bible whatever is expressive of praise, and thanksgiving, and joy and gladness, and you would take from it all its consoling truths and precious promises, and hope inspiring declarations.

Thus you will see, that when the Psalmist cries out in the fullness of his heart, "make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all ye lands. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise," he made no new proposition to men; he announced no new doctrine. It was only intended to bring those who might hear and obey into harmony and unison with every part of revelation, whether read in the pages of the Bible, or heard through the voice of universal nature.

On this day, then, especially set apart by our Christian Government it is well becoming in Christian men and women, that they count over their mercies and blessings; and unto God, the great Giver, offer Thanksgiving:

1. We should give thanks to-day that the ancient promise of summer and winter; of cold and heat; of seed-time and harvest, has not failed.

2. We should give thanks for the prevalence of general good health.

3. We should give thanks for the wonderful prosperity of all our industrial pursuits.

4. We should give thanks that the educational advantages of the nation have kept pace with its social advancement.

5. But over-topping both social and educational, we should give thanks to Almighty God, for our religious advantages.

These are blessings for which any people, and at any time, ought to give thanks—blessings of the gathered fruits of the earth; blessings of continued health to the nation; blessings of prospered industry, blessings of educational advantages and of religious advantages. But in our case, as a nation passing through the crisis following close after the rebellion, when terms of reconciliation between the estranged portions of the country are to be adjusted; where disunited and disorganized State governments are to be reconstructed; there are special reasons why we should render thanksgiving and praise.

1. We ought to give thanks to God that the right conscience of the nation, the healthful Public Opinion, created by our revered Sabbaths, our open sanctuaries, our preached gospel, our high-toned press,—a conscience that yielded neither to the licentiousness of war, nor relaxed its tone at the sudden return of peace,—is still maintained inviolate.

2. We ought to give thanks to Almighty God, that the progressive ideas of liberty and fraternity and equality, continue to move steadily forward. We do not regret that the peculiarity of our nation, that public sentiment in regard to great and radical changes, has advanced by slow and continuous steps. My brethren will very well remember, that although the Government moved along, as if cautiously feeling its way—the emancipation proclamation—the confiscation of the property of rebels in arms,—the employment of the black man in fighting the battles of freedom, were measures that at the first startled the masses of the North into the belief that all constitutional restraints were to be swept away.

Now, with this jealousy for the old ways, and suspicion of all change, we can realize why it is that true progress moves forward by slow and measured strides. But, thank God, brethren, there is real advance. The idea of the human brotherhood, founded on something more enduring than color, is making its way into minds hitherto double-barred by hate and prejudice. Does the dusky African, with his wooly head, and thick lips, and flattened nose, and uncouth figure, feel himself to be a sinner? Has the Almighty spirit found way to his heart? In the sin-stricken soul, through whose most secret chamber rings the voice of Jehovah—in the despairing cry that escapes his lips—a cry that is ever the same, whether uttered in palace or hovel, in Indian jungle or Christian temple—I read over again the experiences of my own heart, when that same spirit came to me.

Does Gilead's balm reach down to the condition of the African? Does the blood of Jesus avail for him? That sound of joy, O how familiar, as the soul, disenthralled, leaves its burden of guilt and condemnation at the foot of the cross, and walks forth in the earthly paradise of sins forgiven. In form, in color, in the shape of his features, he may be unlike me, but surely his heart, unaffected in these externals, proves its relationship to my heart, in its sameness of wretchedness, in its fellowship of hopes, in its oneness of aspirations, in its unity of desires. That which I want, he wants; and the blood of the same all-sufficient Savior, that cleanses and renews my guilty heart, cleanses his heart, and fills it with a joy not less heavenly and divine. The blessed Jesus, who was manifested to unite God and man in the relationship of Father and child, unites man to man in the relationship of brother, and thus is forever solved the problem of human destiny.

Let no one give place to the idle fear that the work of reform will fail of entire completion. Only a little longer time is necessary for preparation and the exercise of patience. The energy of the Almighty is in these progressive ideas. Already they have carried us far beyond the point ever hoped or dreamed of in this century by the most enthusiastic lover of his race; and they will still carry us forward, until Mercy and Truth shall meet together, and righteousness and peace shall kiss each other. The prejudice of class shall disappear before the development of mind; and not color or descent, but want of intelligence, shall be the only barrier to the full enjoyment of American citizenship.

* * * * * * *

I cannot tell you to-day of all the blessings that crowd upon us, and for which we should render thanks unto God. Peace reigns in every city and hamlet. The union of these States is still one, and the common faith of the nation now is that they are indivisible. There is no more slavery. That foul blotch on our fair escutcheon is wiped out. That discordant note which grated so harshly on every ear as we sung of our brave land and free homes will be heard no more. The nation's regeneration shall be the renewal of the nation's youth, and moving on in the majesty and might of righteousness to our historic place among the empires of earth, all peoples shall say, "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

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$593,847 92	$102,088 61	$491,759 31

This result, however, would have been far greater but for the inability of wagon teams to forward the freight and passengers from the temporary terminus in the mountains.
The United States Government and the State and Cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise, that the Company will assume very light annual interest obligations, and will have the following ample Resources at command for the Construction:

Donations in Lands, Bonds, Concessions, etc., (without lien)	$12,800,000
Capital Stock, Net Earnings, etc., (no lien)	11,000,000
Loans (subordinate lien)	3,000,000
U. S. Subsidy Bonds, 726 miles, (subordinate lien)	25,517,000
First Mortgage Bonds	25,517,000
Resources, first 726 miles	$77,833,000

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale, for the present, at 95 per cent. and accrued interest from July 1st, in currency, at which rate they yield nearly NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.
These Bonds, authorized by the Pacific Railroad Acts of Congress, are issued only as the work progresses, and to the same extent only as the Bonds granted by the Government, and are the prior lien upon the whole valuable property furnished by the above Resources. They possess special assurance and advantages over other Corporate Securities, and are destined to rank among THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE WORLD, from their unusual attractions of safety, soundness, and profit.
Conversions of Government Securities
INTO
CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Now realize for the holders from 12 to 18 PER CENT. ADVANTAGE, *with the same Rate of Interest.*
Bonds can be obtained through the subscribers directly, or through responsible Banking agencies.
Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and Information can be had at the
Office of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 54 William Street, N. Y., and of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co., No. 5 NASSAU ST., N. Y., and of
ROBINSON BROS.
S. McLEAN & CO., and
JAMES T. BRADY & SONS,
PITTSBURGH.
TTS

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO'S
WEEKLY REGISTER OF NEW BOOKS.

Opportunity: by the author of Emily Chester	$2 00
Gallery of Geography, a Pictorial and Descriptive Tour of the World. 2 vols; Royal 8vo; London	10 00
Ecce Deus Homo, or the Work and Kingdom of Christ	1 50
Prayers of the Ages	2 50
Beecher's Prayers	1 75
Giant Cities of Bashan. New ed.	2 00
Among the Indians, or Eight Years in the Far West	2 00
Tales of the Good Woman; by J. K. Paulding	2 00
One Wife Too Many	1 50
Dr. Willmer's Love, A Question of Conscience	2 00

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A COMPLETE
EIGHT INCH TRAIN OF ROLLS,
IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE LOW.
Inquire at
SLIGO ROLLING MILL.

METTAM'S GALVANO ELECTRO
METALIC INSOLES,
VOLTAIC BELTS AND ARMLETS,
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold Feet, &c.
Depot 131 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale by D. S. DIFFENBACHER, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 113 MARKET STREET.

CASTILE SOAP.
40 BXS. FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and Fourth.
eod

The Daily Commercial

PERSONAL.

—Queen Victoria is said to have gained much flesh—and she always had quite enough—during the period of mourning for her deceased lord. Falstaff was right in invoking a "plague upon sighing and grief." It seems to have the same effect on women as on men.

—As an evidence of the rising Dickens furore, but two of the 1,900 volumes of his works, belonging to the New York Mercantile Library, remained on the shelves last Wednesday. Dickens receives sixty letters a day requesting his autograph That will do for Boston; but when he comes to New York he will be bored with five hundred such letters.

—Theodore, king of Abyssinia, says "he has made an agreement not to ascend to heaven to fight with God, and God has agreed not to descend to earth to fight with him."

—Mr. Dickens visited the Boston school ship the other day and made a speech to the apprentices, winding up with "Boys, just do all the good you can, and don't make any fuss about it."

—The celebrated African traveler, M. du Chaillu, was to sail from Liverpool to New York on the 20th of November, in the steamer "City of Paris." He brings out a series of magnificent pictures, which he has had painted, representing the scenery, people and animals he has seen in Africa. Upon his return to this country, he intends to deliver a course of lectures describing his African travels, and illustrated by the paintings referred to. He has also a new work in press for the Christmas holidays.

—Louis Francois Gosler died in Austria of a guillotine mania. He had invented some improvements of that cheerful instrument, and used to endeavor to experiment with it upon his friends.

—The Boston *Journal*, of Monday, says: "Every day at noon the author of the 'Pickwick Papers' quietly leaves the Parker House for a ten mile walk in the country. He has always been noted as a vigorous pedestrian, easily tiring down almost any companion who has rashly ventured to start on a walking expedition with him. But the companion of the 'daily constitutional' in Boston is fully his match. A friend driving through Longwood a few days ago met the pair striding on with great vivacity and with such velocity that he stood one side, under the impression that a wager was pending between the two."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is recommended by the first physicians in New York, when all other medicines fail, as a certain cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, and Coughs and Colds of long standing.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Nervous Headache, from whatever cause, debility, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint or nervous disorders, will find a speedy and radical cure in Holloway's Medicines They invigorate the constitution, restore the torpid energy of the stomach, stimulate the action of the bowels, cleanse the blood and purify the secretions of the bile and liver. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR

TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL,

UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEURALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuralgia, often effecting a perfect cure in a single day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magic influence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous derangements of many years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently cured by it in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost. It contains nothing injurious to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety. It is in constant use by the best physicians, who give it their unanimous and unqualified approval. Sent by mail on receipt of $1 and two postage stamps. Sold everywhere.

TURNER & CO, Sole Proprietors,
eod 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.
WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston,
eod* Proprietors.

☞ COUGHS, BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION
Cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. d*

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or OVER NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
KRAMER & RAHM.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO,
TREASURER,
NEW YORK
November 23, 1867. eod*

REMOVAL.

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINE BROKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO No. 352 LIBERTY ST., UNDER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR SALE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Harrison's Steam Boilers American Anti-Incrustators, Brown's Low Water Reporters, Earle's Patent Steam Pumps, Le Van's Grate Bars, Peet's Patent Globe Valves, Giffard's Injectors, Fan and Pressure Blowers, Lathes, Planers and Machinists' Tools, Hangers, Bushings, Couplings and Pulleys, Steam and Water Gauges and Machinery and Castings of all kinds. Office Room, No. 43 Fifth street, To-Let. eod

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
20 bbls Coffee, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
50 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
10 tubs Mince Meat, in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH AND CHERRY RUN OIL CO., Office, No. 80 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, November 27, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NO. 7.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after the 2d of December next. The Transfer Books are closed until the 5th prox.
ISIDORE COBLENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., No. 98 Water street. Pittsburgh, November 21, 1867.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the OFFICE, No. 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, November 11, 1867.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, second day of DECEMBER NEXT, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
eod JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., 153 Broadway, New York, November 16, 1867.

☞ KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN, to act as Agent for this Company in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 20th day of June, 1867, and the said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act on behalf of said Company, in any capacity, and no acts of his will be binding upon them since such revocation.
(Signed) J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

☞ NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York, as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company having been promptly settled by me, I have transacted no business for said Company since that date, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any of the acts of said Company. JOS. SNOWDEN.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, November 22, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE Directors of the Ralston Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. payable forthwith at the Office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, November 23, 1867.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the capital stock, payable in cash, on and after MONDAY, 25th inst., free of Government tax.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON .... LESSEE.
M. W. CANNING .... MANAGER.
T. R. HANN .... STAGE MANAGER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON Grand Family Matinee, on which occasion Mr. Charles Barron will appear in the beautiful drama of HILDA.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 30th, 1867, last appearance of the favorite young tragedian,

MR. CHARLES BARRON.

When he will appear in Shakspeare's tragedy of

MACBETH.

Macbeth .... Mr. Charles Barron.
Monday Evening, first appearance of LADY DON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO CONCERTS

BY THE

Mendelssohn Quintette Club

OF BOSTON,

Assisted by Miss ADDIE S. RYAN, the Charming Songstress.

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, December 4th and 5th, 1867.

The MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB has been organized nineteen years, and is composed of

W. H. SCHULTZE, CARL MEISEL,
THOMAS RYAN, E. M. HEINDL,
WULF FRIES.

And their concerts are everywhere pronounced the best Musical entertainments offered the American public.

The programme will embrace Overtures, Quartettes, Quintettes, Pot Pouris, Solos, with Songs and Ballads.

Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1.00; no extra charge for secured seats. Family Circle, 50c. The sale of seats will commence at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store, 81 Wood street, on Monday, December 2d. Doors open at 7¼; Concert at 8 o'clock.

MASONIC HALL.

Eight Nights in Wonder World,

COMMENCING

FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29th.

Prof. and Mad. Macallister,

THE GREAT ILLUSIONISTS OF THE AGE.

Will present each evening a choice selection of their Illusions, Wonders and Miracles, embracing Science, Mirth and Mystery.

100. ONE HUNDRED. 100.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY PRESENTS WILL BE GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8 o'clock. GIFT MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, when EVERY CHILD will receive A HANDSOME PRESENT. Admission 25 cents.
HARRY WESTON, Business Agent.

GRAND FAIR,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, AT

City Hall,

Opening with an Address by Major WILLIAM FREW, and other appropriate ceremonies, on

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2d,

And continuing until SATURDAY, December 7th. The Fair will be open each day from 12 M. to 11 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Children under 14 years, 15 cents. Dinner will be served every day from 12 to 3 o'clock. Tickets for Admission and Dinner, 75 cents.

MERCANTILE

LIBRARY LECTURES.

THE LECTURE SEASON TICKETS

Are now ready for distribution, and may be had of any member of the Committee or of Mr. APPLETON, Librarian, at the Association Rooms. Price $4 00.

JAS. B. SCOTT,
JAS. B. MORGAN, Jr.,
OLIVER LEMON,
WM. P. HERBERT,
E. V. McCANDLESS,
R. F. JENNINGS,
O. P. SCAIFE,
Committee.

PROF. COWPER'S

FASHIONABLE

DANCING ACADEMY,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 51 Fifth street, opposite the Old Theater. New Classes now forming on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies' Masters' and Misses' Class 3 P. M.; Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. PROF. COWPER can be seen daily at the Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

62 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 65 VIRGIN ALLEY

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

FINE ARTS.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Have the honor to announce that their

Importations of Paintings

FOR 1867,

Are now Arranged for Sale.

CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

THIS COLLECTION IS THE LARGEST AND CONTAINS THE FINEST PICTURES EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY.
eod

FOR THANKSGIVING.

Atmore's Mince Meat, Winslow's Green Corn, Shaker dried Corn, Lima Beans, Succotash, Green Peas, Fresh Tomatoes, Peaches, Pineapple, Cranberries, Prunes, Raisins, Figs, &c., &c. For sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 98 Fourth Street,

Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

WANTED—AN AGENT—One chance in each town, worthy the attention of an active business man, to take the agency for the sale of BRADSTREET'S RUBBER MOULDING AND WEATHER STRIPS, applied to the sides, bottom, top and center of doors and windows. The sale is beyond anything ever offered to an agent, and from $10 to $25 per day can be made. Send for agents' circular. The first who apply secure a bargain. Terms for Moulding, cash. J. R. BRADSTREET & CO., Boston, Mass.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS.

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE. TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

THOMAS & SONS AUCTIONEERS.

PEACH BOTTOM QUARRY AND SLATE LANDS FIFTY-TWO ACRES, SLATE RIDGE, HARFORD CO., MD.

On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1867, at twelve o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, *without reserve*, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable slate quarry and lands, formerly of the Peach Bottom Slate Mining Company, situate on Slate Ridge, near Bangor, Harford county, Maryland, containing 51 acres 66 perches, more or less. There is on this property a quarry which has been worked for many years The land being underlaid with veins of the best quality of slate, there is room for opening a number of additional quarries. The slate is equal to the best Welsh.

A plan of the property can be seen, an information obtained of Mr. S. T. Bodine, No. 151 South Fourth street.

☞ SALE PEREMPTORY. $500 to be paid at the time of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers, 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
Philadelphia, November 1867. 19,23,25,27,30

AUCTION SALE OF

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS,

IN McCLURE TOWNSHIP.

Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at Auction, on SATURDAY, November 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that beautifully situated piece of ground, immediately in the rear of the residence of J. Schoonmaker, Esq., having a front of 529 feet on a township road (33 feet wide), by 243 feet deep This property is positively the most desirable for building sites we have offered this season, from its exceeding beauty of location and scenery, its accessibility, being but a short distance from the city by the New Brighton turnpike and the Woods Run road, as well as its convenience to the termini of the Passenger Railway, and Woods Run Station of P., Ft. W. & C. RR., and its location in a delightful neighborhood, being immediately surrounded by the residences of Messrs. Bennett, Bakewell, Schoonmaker, Liggett, Dilworth and others. The gas pipes are extended past the property. Parties desiring sites for suburban residences, free from the smoke and noise of the city, and convenient to business, are offered a rare opportunity in the above property. For further particulars inquire of

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Valuable Coal Property.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, made September A. D., 1867, at No. 111, in partition, the undersigned Trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867,

At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day: All that valuable vein of Coal, known as the "Clark Coal," situated in Elizabeth township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on John Penney's line; thence by said Penney north 59 degrees, west 67 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of H. D. Gamble south 66¼ degrees west 61 7-10 perches to a white oak; thence by land of Woods and McClure south 6 degrees, east 54 perches to a stone; thence south 16 degrees, east 20 perches to a stone; thence by McClure's heirs south 20 degrees, east 35 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 22½ degrees, east 35 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 69¾ degrees, east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 63 degrees, east 29 perches to a stone; thence by land of John Edmundson north 35¾ degrees, east 67 perches to a stone; thence north 35 degrees, east 74 10 perches to a hickory; thence north 7¾ degrees, east 44 perches to a stone; thence into lands of William Edmundson north 59 degrees, west 69 5-10 perches to a stone; thence north 31 degrees, east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred Acres, strict measure, of Mineral Coal, together with all and singular the underground privileges, usually necessary in the excavation and taking out of Mineral Coal, and also the privilege of opening and keeping open on any part of the land of said William Edmundson, any and all drift and air courses needful for Mining purposes, and also the privilege of using forever, all and singular the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking out of any adjoining coal, and also the privilege of using sufficient Limestone for their building purposes, with the appurtenances.

This Coal may be taken out either by way of the Youghiogheny or Monongahela rivers, or both, and is of the best quality.

Terms—One-third Cash and the balance in One and Two Years, secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

For further information inquire of

ALEX. M. WATSON, Trustee,
No. 60 Grant street.
Or THOS. PENNY or DAVID CLARK, McKeesport.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on

WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867,

At 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain

FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, in said Township, Bounded by lands of Robert Potter, John P. Ewing, James Bell and others, containing 107 Acres, more or less, late the property of Samuel Galbreath deceased, which he devised to his son Robert Galbreath, for life, and after his death to his son, &c.

Terms of Sale—One-third Cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps. WM. GALBREATH,
Executor of Samuel Galbreath, dec'd.
October 28th, 1867.

REFINERY FOR SALE.

A Good Oil Refinery,

CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.

GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,

All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
tf Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale at PETROLEUM CENTRE, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:

One Hundred and Sixteen Barrels of Refined Coal Oil, Engine, Boiler, Tanks, Machinery and Apparatus for the Distillation and Refining of Coal Oil, being the property of JOHN L. CONE and RANSSLAER BAGALEY. Seized and forfeited to the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. MILLER retiring from the business, and who alone is authorized to settle all the business pertaining to the late firm of MILLER & FRAZEY.
C. M. MILLER,
GUY S. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GUY S. FRAZEY and HENRY E. CAMPE have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CAMPE & FRAZEY for the purpose of conducting a General Produce and Commission Business at the old stand, 185 Liberty street.
GUY S. FRAZEY,
HENRY E. CAMPE.

In retiring from the above business, I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of the public and my acquaintances generally.
C. M. MILLER.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto. I, WILLIAM C. McCARTHY, Mayor of said city, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and precincts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.
One person to serve as Controller of said city.
One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.
One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, in conformity to the above cited authorities, the citizens of the

First ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council of said city and two persons to serve as members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and five persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Peebles Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Oakland Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Pitt Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall be resident of the wards in which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified voters therein.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1867, The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams street.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward. Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Gauster, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Peebles township to meet at the Public School House, commonly known as School House No. 6, on the Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near Oakland, in said township.

Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.
[L. S.] WM. C. McCARTHY, Mayor.

POULTRY.

50 DRESSED TURKEYS,

Received per express this day, and for sale at

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS,

A LARGE STOCK OF

BEAUTIFUL FURS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

VELVET HATS,

STRAW HATS,

RIBBONS AND FLOWERS,

CHEAP AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,

ROB ROY FLANNELS,

PLAIN AND OPERA FLANNELS,

UNBLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS,

COL'D CANTON FLANNELS, &c.,

A LARGE STOCK AT VERY LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny.

SHAWLS,

SONTAGS,
HOODS, NUBIAS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NOTIONS, &c.

The attention of Country Merchants and Retail Purchasers is respectfully invited to the large stock and MODERATE PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

1867. FALL 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT

BLANKETS.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST

30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY

NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,

From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 12 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.

Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 45 Pairs in a Bale.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH .... J. F. ROTH.

JOHN ROTH & SON,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them. The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.
tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used by hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

ALSO,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect,

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
Females use SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
Weakly persons find a benefit by its use.
SPEER'S WINES in hospitals are preferred to other wines.
☞ Sold by Druggists and Grocers.
A. SPEER'S VINEYARD, New Jersey. Office, 243 BROADWAY, New York. TThS

R. P. GETTY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND Allegheny City, Pa.

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR, HERMAN T. KNAKE, W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER.

(Successors to Wamelink & Barr.)

No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe8

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN .... MALCOLM HAY.

TIERNAN & HAY,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

DRY GOODS.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN

Silk, All Wool and Merino,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW

Glove Fitting Corset,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,

ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,

Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,

NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,

JUST OPENED BY

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

NEW STOCK.

IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.

BATES & BELL,

21 FIFTH ST.

INSURANCE.

1835.

1867. DELAWARE 1867.

MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,090 90	
On Fire Risks	153,596 11	
		$ 813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1866.		336,305 00
		$1,149,992 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867. On Marine and Inland Risks	$605,803 79	
On Fire Risks	136,342 51	
		$ 743,146 30
Interest during the same period, salvages, &c.		105,445 09
		$ 848,591 39
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above. Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,434 11	
Fire Losses	68,554 95	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Re-Insurances	40,035 54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	40,690 72	
Taxes—U. S. tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c.	20,618 59	
Expenses, &c.	17,082 43	
		$ 608,545 21
		$ 240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

$ 200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$ 201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pa. RR. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co. principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 shares stock Pa. Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Penna. RR. Co	3,000 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia & Southern Mail Steamship Co.	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,101,400	Par. Market value	$1,102,802 50
	Cost, $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	319,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,076 00. Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Banks $103,017 10	
	Cash in Drawer 298 52	
		103,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock and SIX PER CENT. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State tax. They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞ No certificates of profit to be issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George C. Leiper,
John R. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	George W. Bernadou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer McIlvaine,
H. Jones Brooke,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	D. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,

95 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
Francis Sellers, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL .... $500,000.
CASH .... 175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel B. Robison,	John S. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. M. Gilmore,
	James McCandless,

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. J. L. Rhoades,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Van Kirk,
Frank S. Bissell,	Jas. D. Verner,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke,	D. Hansen,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

MOZART MUSICAL INSTITUTE,

OF PITTSBURGH,

OVER THE PIANO STORE OF MRS. C. BLUME, No. 43 FIFTH STREET,

MISS CARRIE A. MOODY, Principal.

Terms, per Quarter—For Instrumental, on Piano or Melodeon, $15; for Instrumental and Vocal, $25; Composition, $15. Special attention paid to those wishing to fit themselves for Teachers. eod

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

For Catalogues, address

TThSf REV. J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa.

CALL AND SEE THE

PRIVATE GAS APPARATUS,

FOR

Country Villas, Churches, Schools, Hotels, Manufactories, Railroad Stations, &c.

The attention of gentlemen residing in the country, manufacturers and others, outside of line of city pipes, is especially called to an examination of the

WORKING MODEL GAS APPARATUS,

Now on exhibition at the Warehouse of

LUPTON & CHRISTY,

362 PENN STREET, opposite Ft. Wayne Depot.

The Gas is made from Residuum of Petroleum, in combination with Lime, costs less and is richer in illuminating power than Coal Gas.

The Apparatus is simple, and can be operated by any laborer of ordinary capacity with perfect safety, and has been in successful use in Wheeling and New York.

Petroleo Calcium Gas Co.,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEORGE T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL .... $400,000.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. S. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DEAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. A. Torrence & Co.,

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Deposits Received and Discounts Made.

☞ Particular Attention Paid to Collection. ☜

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

GEO. A. TORRENCE & CO.
eod

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Chicago Exp..	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex..	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex...	10:58 a m
Cl. & Whg M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex..	11:08 a m
Chicago Mail .	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex....	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex....	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 pm
Pitts & Cl'd Ex		Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:13 p m
via Youngs'n	9:43 a m	Chicago Ex....	6:58 p m
Cl. & Whg. Ex.	2:13 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex..	7:08 p m
Chicago Ex...	2:28 p m	Pitt & Cl'd Ex	
Whg. & Erie Ex	4:33 p m	via Youngs'n	9:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny	
N. Br'tn Acc....	8:58 a m	N. Brt' Acc....	7:03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc..	8:28 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac..	9:58 a m
Rochester Ac..	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc...	10:13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:23 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc...	2:43 p m
N. Brt'n Acc..	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:38 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:58 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE

TO THE EAST.

SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE

Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.

☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS. ☜

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:10 and 7:20 P. M. On Sundays at 11:15 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown.	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom.........	6:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom.....	11:00 a m	6:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:15 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton..........	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train........	1:30 a m	[illegible]ay Express..	3:00 a m
Fast Line.........	1:50 [illegible]	Wall's No. 1...	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	[illegible]	Mail Train......	8:30 a m
Brinton [illegible]	[illegible]:40 a m	Wall's No. 2..	9:50 a m
Wall['s N]o. 2..	7:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	11:15 a m
[illegible] No. 3.....	8:50 a m	Wall's No. 3...	11:30 a m
[Cinc]innati Exp	9:10 a m	Johnstown Ac.	2:50 p m
Johnstown Ac.	10:13 a m	Wall's No 4...	3:30 p m
Phila. Express..	1:50 p m	Phil. Express..	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 3......	1:30 p m	Wall's No. 5..	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 4...	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 6..	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 5 ...	5:50 p m	Fast Line.......	7:30 p m
Wall's No. 6.....	7:00 p m	Wall's No. 7...	10:50 p m
[illegible]oona Ac. and Emig[illegible]	10:30 p m		

The Church Train [illegible] leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:[illegible] a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
Gen'l. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpbsg No 1.	6:35 a m	Mail	6:30 a m
Freeport No 1.	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1.	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1.	11:30 a m
Sharpsbg No 2.	1:35 p m	Express.......	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2.	4:15 p m	Harmersville..	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2.	6:05 p m
Harmersville..	7:10 p m	Sharpbg No 2.	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:[illegible] a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.

The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.30 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express.........	2:05 a m	12:35 a m
Mixed Way...........	6:10 a m	6:10 p m
Fast Line............	9:40 a m	7:10 p m
Walker's Accommod'n.	11:10 a m	2:05 p m
Fast Express.........	2:50 p m	10.55 a m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3:55 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.	5:10 p m	8:20 a m

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.

Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.

The 9:40 A. M. Train leaves daily, Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.

No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and the principal points West and Southwest.

When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent,
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent,
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Running Through to Brady's Bend.

On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive
Mail to & from Brady's B'd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation.	11:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n....	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	6:30 p m	3:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works.........	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.

Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The introduction of Dr. MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS has settled the question of superiority in this kind of medicine. This is, of course, the natural result, which cannot now be changed. The remarkable cures effected solely by the use of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Where other so-called "Bitters" have failed, and the universal indorsement it has received from the Medical Faculty, stamps these Bitters as the most wonderful in the world. This is the plain fact to which thousands of people are prepared to attest, and to which thousands more have already certified over their signatures.

The speedy curative effects of

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Makes this medicine invaluable to every household. *It is the family remedy of the age.* Hundreds to this immediate vicinity have experienced its beneficial effects. In all cases of Dyspepsia, acidity of the stomach, general physical weakness or debility, mental depression, &c., proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or billiousness.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,

Are a positive cure. For Cholera, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, and many other ills which are the doom of our nature. These Bitters will overpower and destroy the disease, cleanse the blood, the stomach and the bowels from all unhealthy secretions, and thoroughly regulate the impaired functions of the system and produce health. As a preventative of disease its value cannot be overestimated. Buy a bottle at once of any respectable Druggist, and cure your health, comfort, and add, perhaps, years to your life.

Branch House, 26 Market St., Pitts

FAHNESTOCK & BO[illegible]

TThS

FOR SALE—A S[illegible]
DOUBLE CYLINDER P[illegible]
[illegible] COMMERCIAL

CARPETS.

CHURCH CARPETS.

We have a large and carefully selected Stock of

CARPETS,

Bought especially for

Carpeting Churches.

Embracing the Latest Styles used in the Churches of the Eastern Cities, which we offer to

ALL CHURCHES AND DENOMINATIONS

AT COST.

Also, all Grades and Widths of

Mattings Used for Churches,

AT COST.

We offer all Goods in our Line at a Great Reduction from last Summer's Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH STREET,

OVER BATES & BELL'S.

VELVET CARPETS.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

INGRAIN CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN THOSE OF BOSTON, NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA.

NEW INVOICES

JUST OPENED.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

NO. 23 FIFTH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

Opens Wednesday, November 27,

WINTER BONNETS,

THE SHEPHERDESS, DRESS, EUGENIE.

All New Shapes, HATS, CAPS, &c.

44 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

WOOLEN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SILK UNDERWEAR,
YARNS, WORSTEDS AND
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS.
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, FLOUNCES,
VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS, &c.

ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

AT

Nos. 77 and 79 Market St.

J. BENSWANGER & CO.,

55 MARKET STREET,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,

Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Ribbons, Flowers, Hats,

BONNETS, &c.

We have the best facilities for supplying the trade, and earnestly invite a comparison of our styles and prices with those of other city houses. We feel confident that an examination of our stock will prove to the advantage of all WHOLESALE BUYERS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK,

DRUGGIST,

103 FIFTH STREET.

Offers for sale a large assortment of

TOILET SOAPS,
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
AMERICAN AND FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES,
DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED
PATENT MEDICINES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
MWS

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.

JOHN F. CLULEY

HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.

Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y28-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHECKERED FRONT,

273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

[illegible]LE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

[illegible] *Wood Street.*

[illegible]ERT CHRIST[illegible]

GRAVEL ROO[illegible]

OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD ST[illegible]

MTh[illegible] Over National Bank of Commerce.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO.,

NO. 133

WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

AND

JOBBERS

IN

BOOTS,
SHOES,
RUBBERS and LEATHER,

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF

City and Country Merchants

To our large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of

CUSTOM WORK,

MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,

WHICH WE OFFER AT

EASTERN PRICES.

To Cash or prompt short time buyers.

☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING

H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, BROMA

JOSIAH WEBB & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WEBB & TWOMBLY'S

PREMIUM CHOCOLATES, PREPARED COCOA, COCOA SHELLS AND PASTE, BROMA SPICE AND UNION STICKS, &c., MILTON, MASS.

Having accepted the Agency of this celebrated make of Chocolate and Cocoa preparations, we can now offer them to the trade at Manufacturers' Prices, warranted equal in quality to any manufactured.

REYMER & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS.

NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.

CHOICE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

10,000 POUNDS

Choice Buckwheat,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 132 Second street.

25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

WM. MILLER,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

WHOLESALE GROCER,

IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,

AND DEALER IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,

Is now receiving

MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,

OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.

SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,

VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL),

And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.

The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.

Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

SAML. P. SHRIVER, ... JASON M. HOFFSTOT,
JOS. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

In PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c.

Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited.

G. S. BRYAN .... JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,

(Successors to George S. Bryan & Co.,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

NO. 74 WATER STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,

JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,

56 FIFTH STREET.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the *best in the State.*

tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

HAZARD POWDER

I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of

Hazard's Celebrated Powder.

Orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny or to 108 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

ARTHUR KIRK.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A man named Robert Magill, in the employ of F. C. Negley as brakeman on a coal train, had two fingers of the left hand smashed while coupling cars at Negley's Coal Yard, on Wednesday last.

ARRESTED FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—Zephaniah Palmer, a resident of Washington county, was arrested by officer McCready, on oath of Hannah Hixon, for breach of promise. He was taken to Washington yesterday afternoon.

THE DEATH OF CHIEF ENGINEER LYLE.—A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Fire Department, now in this city, will be held this evening at Captain Fagar's on Market street, to take action in regard to the death of Chief Engineer Lyle.

DISTRICT COURT.—Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Judge Williams on the bench. The case of Foster & Co. vs. The Pittsburgh Coal Company, reported on trial yesterday, has not been concluded.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Catholic Church of the Assumption at Pine Creek, in Indiana township, eight miles from this city, was dedicated to Divine worship on Thanksgiving morning with appropriate ceremonies by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec.

THE 102D REGIMENT.—A number of the former members of the 102d Pennsylvania Regiment Association, met last evening in the City Building, and after transacting some important business, adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday evening.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—The Court of Common Pleas will meet at nine o'clock this morning. The case of the citizens of Allegheny vs. A. Kirk. Application for an injunction to restrain the defendant from building a powder magazine will probably come up for argument.

BOY ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—A number of boys residing in Mount Washington went out on a gunning expedition on Thanksgiving Day. One of them shot at a bird and thought he saw it fall, and while he was getting over the fence after it, a shotgun in the hands of one of the party named Wm. Thsley, who was in the rear, was discharged, most of the contents lodging in the leg of the boy on the fence, and producing painful wounds. He was carried to his home, where his wounds were dressed.

TORE THE CAPTAIN'S COAT.—An intoxicated individual named James McCloskey was arrested on Fifth street last evening, and when taken to the lock-up, showed signs of resistance, as he evidently did not like the idea of being placed in a cell. Captain Graham attempted to assist the police officer, when McCloskey seized the captain's coat and tore one side of it from the skirts to the shoulder. As the prisoner is a tailor the Captain expects when sober, he will make *amende honorable*.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—It is stated that Wednesday night an outrage was committed on the person of a young widow named Mrs. Jane Welsh, who resides with her father, on Grant street, near Sixth. She was found lying in an insensible condition, about three o'clock Thursday morning, on the side track of the Pan Handle Railroad, between the Union depot and the grain elevator.

She stated that on the evening before she was waiting at the depot for an eastern train, when she was approached by an elegantly dressed man with heavy black whiskers, who stated that he was going East, and proposed that she accept his company. He afterwards proposed a walk out of doors, which was agreed upon, and he soon produced a bottle of wine and offered her a drink which she took and immediately became insensible. She remembered nothing more. Dr McNeal, who was called, stated that she had been violated.

The Democracy and the City Elections.

The Democratic City Executive Committee met yesterday, and after a prolonged session adopted a resolution declaring it inexpedient to hold a convention to nominate a Democratic city ticket. The majority of the Committee have thus forced the leaders of the party into a concession which they were reluctant to make, knowing full well that the present attempt to gull Republicans into the support of a mongrel ticket will assuredly fail, as have all similar attempts made in the past. The wishes of Messrs. Blackmore, Allinder & Co have been gratified in this regard, but it will avail them nothing in the end.

Three Youthful Pedestrians.

Three boys, the oldest of whom was fourteen years of age, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, having walked from Sewickley, a distance of sixteen miles, between nine o'clock A. M., and four o'clock P. M. Their names and ages and residences, as given by them are as follows: James Kennedy, fourteen years, Sewickley; Sydney Powell, twelve years, Harrisonburg; John Lyttle, eleven years, Centreville. They state that they came to this city to visit a man named Joseph Lyttle, uncle of the youngest member of the party. They have forgotten on what street he resides, and cannot find him, but thinks he works on a steamboat. The youngsters were furnished lodgings at the office of the watch house, and can be found to-day by applying at that place.

The Mendelssohn's Concert.

The approaching Concerts of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club at the Academy of Music form the subject matter of conversation in musical circles, and brilliant and fashionable audiences await them. The club is composed of Wm. H. Schultze, Carl Meisel, Thomas Ryan, E. M. Heindl and Wulf Fries, assisted by Miss Addie S. Ryan, a pleasing and accomplished vocalist. Each member of the club is a brilliant solo performer, one or two of them, (to mention names might be considered invidious,) being classed as unexcelled in the country. The sale of seats will commence at the ware-rooms of C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock.

Fair by the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association

From the appearance of City Hall, yesterday, one would suppose that something unusual was going to transpire; and such really is the case, for on Monday evening the grand Fair about which so much has been said, is to be opened with an address from Major William Frew, and other appropriate ceremonies. The Association, under whose auspices the Fair is to be carried on, have done much to alleviate the suffering of the poor, and we hope our citizens will aid in making this effort financially successful. Contributions are called for, especially in the dinner and restaurant department, where a good dinner may be had every day from twelve to three o'clock. The Fair commences on Monday evening, continuing until Saturday, and will be open from 12 M. to 11 P. M.

Daring Attempt at Highway Robbery.

On Thursday afternoon about five o'clock, a countryman named Wilson was assaulted under the Pan Handle Railroad Bridge, in South Pittsburgh, and an attempt made to rob him. His assailants were two men, who had followed him down the Mount Washington road in a carriage and who, as soon as they got under the bridge, jumped out of the carriage. One of them struck Wilson on the head with a "handy-billy," knocking him senseless to the ground and cutting a severe gash on his head. While they were in the act of searching him, two gentlemen in a carriage happened to come along the road, and the villains jumped in their carriage and made off, without having accomplished their object. Wilson was picked up and taken into an office near-by. His injury was dressed, after which he was removed to his home. At the time he was knocked down he had over four hundred dollars in his pocket, and his assailants, doubtless knowing this, expected to make him an easy victim. One of the villains was afterwards seen at the corner of Smithfield and Fourth streets, by one of the gentlemen who happened along in a carriage at the time of the attempted robbery, and who caused them to take flight.

Presentation of a Cane to Gen. Rowley.

Yesterday afternoon, General Thomas A. Rowley, United States Marshal for this district, was presented with a beautiful gold headed cane by the deputies and clerks employed in his office. The cane was manufactured from a piece of oak taken from Commodore Perry's flag ship "Lawrence" at the battle of Lake Erie, and is surmounted with an elegantly carved gold head, bearing the following inscription: "U. S. Marshal, Gen. Thomas A. Rowley, Nov. 28, 1867, from his deputies and clerks at Pittsburgh. S. McKelvey, Jr., Joseph Browne, George W. Gillespie and H. K. McKelvey." The presenting speech was made by Samuel C. McCandless, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court, who referred in eloquent terms to the services of General Rowley's father, who was on board the "Lawrence," during that glorious and memorable conflict, and left a record which has been gallantly maintained by the General on the battle fields of Mexico and by his services during the late war. Wm. D. Moore, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, responded on behalf of General Rowley, in a few well chosen remarks. The presentation was a complete surprise to the General, and before the company separated he took occasion to thank the donors personally for their beautiful and valuable gift.

Cutting Affray—Difficulty Between Lovers.

An affray occurred at the house of a colored man named James Lucas, living on West street, opposite the Third Ward School House, in Allegheny, on Wednesday night, in which Samuel Franklin, a colored man, received a severe cut from a razor in the hands of James Godfrey *alias* James Miller, also colored. The cause of the difficulty appeared to be this: Franklin has been paying his attentions to a white girl who was lodging at the house of a colored woman named Mrs. Barnes in Allegheny. Godfrey had also been paying his regards to her, and during a brief visit of Franklin to Mrs Barnes's on Wednesday night, he threatened to "cut his (Franklin's) head off" when he met him. Later in the evening the two met at Mr. Lucas's house, and engaged in a game of cards. While the game was in progress Godfrey suddenly jumped up and without saying a word drew a razor and struck Franklin with it, the blow taking effect in the neck, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Dr. Thorn was called in and succeeded in staunching the blood, which was flowing freely from the wound. Franklin was able to be about on Thursday, when he made an information against Godfrey before Mayor Morrison, for felonious assault and battery. The accused was arrested and had a hearing before the Mayor, which resulted in his being committed to the county jail for trial, in default of the necessary bail.

Church Union—Interesting Services.

A number of the Presbyterian congregations of Allegheny City united on Thanksgiving morning in religious services at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. E. E. Swift's.) Four congregations were represented—First Presbyterian, North Church, Central Church, and First Reformed Church. The attendance was large, nearly every seat in the spacious edifice being filled. Rev. A. A. Hodge, pastor of the North Church, and Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, preached an eloquent sermon from the text—"Behold, God is my salvation; I will trust and not be afraid for the Lord Jehovah is my strength and my song; he also is become my salvation."—Isaiah xii:2. Revs John McMillan and E. E. Swift also participated in the exercises. The excellent choir, connected with the church, under the leadership of James McBrier, Esq., conducted the singing.

The various Baptist congregations of this city also held a union service in the Union Baptist Church, on Grant street, on Thanksgiving forenoon. A large number of members of the denomination was present, and joined in the proceedings. The sermon was delivered by Rev. W. M. Young, the newly-elected pastor of the church from the text, "Righteousness exalteth a nation." The platform was occupied by the Baptist clergy of the city, and the devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. Dickinson, Hill and Banks.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT ON GRANT STREET.

Andrew, Dennis and James Fallow, the two former brothers and the latter a nephew, appeared before Alderman Strain yesterday, and each made an information for aggravated assault and battery against Patrick Mcnelvy, John Hawkins, Patrick Frell and other parties whose names are unknown. The Messrs. Fallow, who reside at the corner of Second and Grant streets, state that while passing the corner of Grant and Seventh streets, on Thanksgiving Day, they were attacked by the defendants without the slightest provocation whatever, and most brutally and outrageously treated. Dennis Fallow was knocked down and kicked badly, and then received a severe cut on the hand with a knife. His life was also threatened. Andrew was knocked down, kicked violently on the breast six or seven times, kicked on the eye and otherwise outrageously treated. James was struck on the head with a piece of board, had his nose broken, and was beaten and kicked in a terrible manner. The three named defendants were arrested and held to bail for a hearing this morning.

LARCENY BY BAILEE OF VALUABLE PAPERS.

Nicholas Wiedle appeared and brought suit against Catharine Weller, charging her with larceny by bailee. The parties live in Reineman's court, off Virgin alley, and Mr. Wiedle states that in January last the defendant got into her possession a title deed for a house and lot in this city, and a promissory note for one hundred and fifty dollars. The prosecutor has made a demand for the papers, but the defendant, it is alleged, refuses to give them up. She was held to bail for her appearance for a hearing.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

STRUCK HIM.

Henry Mullen lodged an information against Thos. Burns for assault and battery. Burns is charged with having attacked Mullen in Spring alley, on Thursday, and dealt him a violent blow. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Arent, of Allegheny.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Valentine Hirschman was arrested and taken before this magistrate yesterday charged with assault and battery, on oath of Wm. Weter. In default of three hundred dollars bail he was committed to jail.

THE PLUM CREEK CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

The Matter in Court—Application for an Injunction Granted.

The Plum Creek Presbyterian Church difficulty, the particulars of which have previously been published in the COMMERCIAL, came up for argument before the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

The difficulty originated from the fact that a majority of the congregation residing west of the present site, proposed to remove the church to New Texas. This was resisted by the minority, and considerable ill-feeling was the consequence. The Presbytery was appealed to, and decided that the old church should be repaired, but neither party was authorized to build a new church.

After considerable further trouble the minority decided to tear down the church and build another. On the morning of the 14th of October last the work of demolishing the old structure was commenced, and a young man named King was accidentally killed by the falling walls.

The minority proceeded with the work of building a new church, and the majority claiming to represent the Presbyterian Church of Plum Creek, filed a bill in equity vs. Robert Reed and others, alleging that the Church had been pulled down, and the defendants had declared that they would further interfere with the corporate property of the orators, and commit waste therein. A preliminary injunction was prayed for to restrain the defendants from pursuing their work.

The defendants filed an answer in which they admitted the first two charges of the bill, but in reference to the third the defense alleges as follows:

We deny that "we have entered upon the premises of your orators in Plum township aforesaid, and pulled down and destroyed the meeting house of your orators, and in violation of the rights of your orators;" and we further deny that we "have threatened and declared that we will further interfere with the corporate property of" complainants and "commit waste" therein, as charged in the third paragraph of complainants bill.

The matter came up for argument yesterday in the Court of common Pleas. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall and Major A. M. Brown appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendants were represented by John M. Kirkpatrick and Robert Woods, Esqs.

Mr. Marshall opened the case for the prosecution and related the circumstances of the case, and the history of the difficulty. An injunction was asked for on the ground of the interference of the defendants with corporate property.

Judge Mellon remarked that the building was torn down and another church being built, and it might be a matter of doubt whether the property was being depreciated in value.

Mr. Marshall claimed that the church was the property of the congregation, and that any interference with its property was waste. The will granting the property to the congregation was read, and it was claimed that by this it was unlawful for the parties to pursue the course they had taken.

Mr. Kirkpatrick replied on behalf of the defense, alluding to the history of the matter. The congregation had been divided as to the place of locating the church. One party had not submitted to this dictation, and the matter was submitted to the Presbytery, and it was claimed the recommendation had been followed out. Judge Sterrett remarked that it would appear from the answer filed that the church had not been torn down.

Judge Stowe said suppose the parties were brought up for perjury for swearing falsely in the matter, what defense could they make?

Mr. Kirkpatrick claimed that it was not the church of complainants but the defendants church. Judge Sterrett said the defendants were charged in the bill with tearing down the Plum Creek Church; if they did tear it down it should be shown. They either tore it down or they did not; if they did not, they should deny it; if they did, they should meet the question legally.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said their answer denied the equities of the bill, and he trusted that the Court would not interfere in the matter without further light on the subject.

Judge Sterrett said the answer was evasive and should have been more direct.

The testimony of two witnesses given before the Coroner's jury, was offered by Major Brown as demonstrating the fact that the church had been torn down.

Robert Woods, Esq., spoke in behalf of the defense claiming the only thing plaintiffs could require preliminary injunction was on the ground of threatening to interfere and commit waste. This was not shown. It was a question who represented the church. It was not shown that those who instituted the proceedings were trustees. The only ground on which the injunction was asked for was that the old materials were being used in the building of a new church. No injunction could be granted to prevent tearing down the old church as it had been torn down. This new church would be of more value than the old one. The answer denied the alleged waste, and indeed there was none, and if they were building a new church it was the best use to which it could be put.

Judge Sterrett said it would have been better for the defendants if they did tear down the church to say so, and if they had an excuse give it.

The affidavits were then discussed, and it was claimed that the defendants should be allowed to proceed with the work of building the church.

Maj. A. M. Brown made the closing argument, alleging that the answer filed by the complainants was evasive, and that nothing had been offered by the defense to show that they had not taken the church in a high handed manner and torn it down, and it was not even shown whether they were erecting a church or a Mormon temple. He thought from all the circumstances of the case the injunction should be granted.

The Court granted the preliminary injunction asked for, and the plaintiffs were required to give five hundred dollars security. Judge Mellon remarked that the object was to have the parties suspend operations until they ascertained their legal rights.

The injunction will prevent the completion of the new church until the matter is decided.

Interesting Presentation.

Some time since, John S. Love, Esq., Resident Engineer of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, expressed a determination to resign his position—his resignation to take effect on the first of January. The fact becoming known among those employees with whom he has been more intimately associated, they determined to tender him a substantial token of their regard for him as an officer and a gentleman. After some consultation, Messrs. J. B. Hill, J. H. Jones, Samuel Dobson, J. Berkeybill and James Meskimen were appointed a Committee on Presentation.

Yesterday the committee, having purchased for Mr. Love an elegant grand square piano, manufactured by Messrs. Marschall & Mittauer, proceeded to his office, on Washington street, where the formal presentation took place.

W. D. Moore, Esq., made the presentation speech, as follows:

Mr. Love: On behalf of your associates in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who have done me the honor to make me their agent, I present to you the magnificent piano and exquisite vases, the former of which you will find at the music store of Hoffman, Hoene & Co., and the latter at the well known jewelry store of our friend Breed.

The gifts are intrinsically valuable, but I know that you will prize them rather because they symbolize to you the esteem and regard of your former associates than on account of any commercial value which may be attached to them. And, indeed, no man could desire a more honorable testimonial to his faithfulness in the discharge of duty than such an expression, so unexpected and spontaneous as this is—of those who have been intimately connected with him in life's daily work for so long a period. No man can be connected as you have been, in a responsible and laborious office, with his fellow men, and be brought into daily and even hourly contact with them, without being critically scanned and thoroughly understood. Few men can stand such an ordeal. Weakness of judgment, feebleness of will, moral insensibility—all one's frailties and follies will be detected and exposed; so that it happens too often that the scornful satire of the witty philosopher is verified, "that no man is a hero to his valet." It is a subject of just pride, that after nine years of intimate and daily association with your fellow men in the employment of this great company, you separate from them, not simply without blame, but with rich gifts, made more rich by the kindly feeling which prompts their bestowal, and by the respect and gratitude of which they are the outward and beautiful symbols. Allow me to say that, knowing you well, I commend most heartily the good taste and the good judgment of your friends not only in their selection of the presents, but of the recipient, and that in discharging my small part of this pleasant ceremonial, I am not so much doing a duty as performing a labor of love.

Mr. Love responded as follows:

Gentlemen: I feel deeply the evidence of your kind regard. I am, as you well know, better versed in the practical labors of life, than in the art of addressing my fellow man. I should be very insensible and unfeeling, however, if I did not find still and words to express the sincere and earnest gratitude with which your kindness has filled me. It is pleasant to look back upon our connection and feel that so little has occurred during its continuance to interrupt our harmony and good will, and it is cause to me of sincere thankfulness that I have been enabled so to act as to win this expression of your esteem and respect. I shall bear with me pleasant memories of our associations, and shall cherish as a most precious memento of your approval and regard the costly and elegant gifts with which you honor the close of our official relations, and whilst I utter my thanks, let me also invoke from the Giver of all good His choicest blessings upon you all. To the last hour of my life, it will give me pleasure to hear of your welfare and prosperity. I know that I shall always hear that you have deserved success, even should it be denied.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Committee conducted Mr Love to the piano warerooms of Messrs. Hoffman, Hoene & Co., Fifth street, where the instrument was purchased. It was tested in the hearing of Mr. Love and the other gentlemen, and greatly admired for its beauty of finish and superiority of tone. It contains this inscription: "Presented to John S. Love, Esq., Resident Engineer of Pittsburgh Division, Pa. R.R., by the Employees of the Maintenance of Way Department, Pittsburgh Division, November, 1867." The instrument cost one thousand dollars, and is one of the finest ever sold in this city.

The Committee also presented Mr. Love with two pairs of elegant parlor vases, from the establishment of Mr. R. E. Breed, Wood street. They cost sixty dollars per pair, and are exceedingly rich and beautiful. They will be on exhibition in their store until Monday.

Mr. Love has been connected with the road for a period of nine years, and has discharged his duties with signal ability, fidelity and skill. He retires with the best wishes of his fellow-workmen, and all with whom he has been called in contact, in a business, professional or social capacity.

Court at Butler County.

The Court at Butler, Pa., commenced its session for the November term, on Monday, the 18th, His Honor Judge McGuffin, of New Castle, Lawrence county, presiding. It will be remembered that when Judge Agnew was elevated to the Supreme Bench, by the election in 1863, Judge McGuffin was selected to succeed him in the counties of Beaver, Butler and Lawrence; and it is with pleasure we remark that Judge McGuffin discharges the duties of his high office with entire satisfaction to the people of his District, and with distinguished ability and impartiality. We believe that within the period of his term of office only one of his decisions has been reversed by the Supreme Court.

The business of the Courts in this judicial district has much increased within the last three or four years, and consequently the duties of the presiding Judge have become much more onerous and responsible.

The Court at Butler all last week—and nearly up to twelve o'clock on Saturday night—was most busily engaged in transacting the multiform business of the Orphans' Court, of the Criminal Courts, &c., and in disposing of rules, motions, orders, &c., &c. This week is chiefly devoted to civil suits, and affairs of that sort go on actively.

On Thursday morning, the 21st, began the trial of the indictment against J. B. Dabler, Francis Felix, et al., charging the defendants with obtaining money under false pretenses.

This prosecution grew out of certain matters connected with the Germania Gross Association, of Pittsburgh, in 1865 and 1866, and certain subscriptions of stock made in Butler county.

The District Attorney was assisted by Messrs. Mitchell, E. Bredin and McJunkin; the defendants had for counsel Col. Thompson and J. Bredin, Esq., of Butler, and Hon. P. C. Shannon, of this city. The contest lasted for three days and most of Saturday evening, and elicited great interest and attention. Shortly before twelve o'clock, after three-quarters of an hour deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and that the prosecutrix pay the costs of prosecution.

Our Churches.

[Owing to the large amount of space occupied by the synopsis of Thanksgiving sermons, and the great press of other matter, we omit to-day religious denominational and personal items.]

THE fourth lecture in the course will be delivered at the place of worship, of the New Jerusalem Society, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, to-morrow evening. The subject is "The 'Price of Redemption,' or the Atonement was not the shedding of the material blood of Christ. Redemption is not salvation."

RELIGIOUS services will be held again to-morrow evening in the old Theater building, commencing at seven o'clock. Harry Moorhouse, the young English Evangelist, who delivered a sermon at the same place last Sunday evening, will preach to-morrow night.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—Charles Jeremy, Esq., of the Sixth ward, one of the candidates before the late Republican City Convention for the Mayoralty nomination, gave an excellent supper to a number of his friends, at his residence, on Thanksgiving night. After the removal of the cloth an organization was elected, and remarks were made by Gens. Negley and Pearson, E. P. Jones, Esq., and others. Everything passed off quietly.

HEALTH ZOUAVES.—A special meeting of this company will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in Washington Hall, First ward, Allegheny, when an election for officers, under the official order of Gen. Geary, will take place.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Charles Barron appeared last evening as the Count, in the new drama of "Hilda," and, as usual, received frequent applause, which his excellent acting deserved. He will appear in the same character at the matinee this afternoon. In the evening he will conclude his engagement, appearing as "Macbeth."

On Monday evening Lady Don, the widow of the eccentric Sir William Don, will commence an engagement.

GIFT MATINEE.—The world renowned illusionists, Prof. and Madame Macallister, will give a grand gift matinee at Masonic Hall, this afternoon at three o'clock. Every child will receive a valuable present. An entire change of programme will be replete with novel and brilliant features. Admission twenty-five cents to all parts of the house. In the evening a superb programme will be presented, introducing many beautiful experiments in the Art Magique, and the customary one hundred elegant and costly presents will be given away.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

Two More Tragedies—One Man Killed in Pitt Township, and Another in Indiana County—The Perpetrators in Custody.

An affray occurred on Thursday evening about six o'clock, at the National Hotel, corner of Penn and Boundary streets, Pitt township, between two men named Owen McGovern and James Montooth, and resulted in the latter inflicting injuries upon the former which caused his death. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, when the following facts were elicited:

The principals in the affray boarded with Mr. McCarthy, the proprietor of the hotel, and occupied the same bed. Montooth had been engaged at the rolling mill of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull, and was injured so severely on the leg at the recent explosion as to be compelled to use a cane. McGovern came to this city about six weeks since, and was employed as a puddler in Kloman's Iron Works. On Thursday morning McGovern drank considerably and became intoxicated. During the forenoon he endeavored to create a difficulty with some of his fellow-boarders, on the pavement in front of the hotel, when Mr. McCarthy interfered and ordered him to desist. He then left with a party of young men, but returned about four o'clock, drunk and very noisy. When the supper bell rang he went into the dining room with the other boarders, and ate his supper. Upon returning to the bar room he noticed Montooth sitting on a bench, when he went to him and threw himself heavily upon him. Montooth remonstrated with him, and said that he ought to "fool with some well man." McGovern replied that the "stick dodge" was played out, and that there was nothing the matter with him, at the same time applying vile epithets to him. Montooth, who was picking his teeth with a penknife, replied that he did not wish to quarrel, when McGovern slapped him in the face. Montooth became enraged at the affront, and told McGovern that if he repeated the blow he would cut him. McGovern then said: "I'll give you the odds of that knife, and whip you anyhow," at the same time walking towards him and striking him in the face. Andrew Henderson, who was standing near by, then interfered, and took McGovern to the door. After some further words had passed between the parties, McGovern advanced towards Montooth, when the latter rose from his seat, and reaching forward, cut McGovern in the neck. The cut or stab, which was about an inch and a half in width, severed a branch of the thyroid artery, and penetrated the windpipe. The hemorrhage was very profuse, and when Dr. James Robinson, who had been summoned immediately after the affray, arrived, the injured man was nearly dead from the loss of blood. As soon as his wound had been dressed McGovern was carried to his room, where he died about eleven o'clock the same night.

After Montooth had inflicted the wound, he sat down in the bar-room, and expressed a hope that the wound would not prove mortal. Andrew Henderson then went to Justice McGuire's office and informed him of the affair. The 'Squire said he could not do anything in the matter as his officer was not present, when Henderson asked the 'Squire to issue his warrant for Montooth's arrest, and deputize him (Henderson) to serve it. The Squire did so, when Henderson returned to the hotel, took Montooth in custody, brought him to the Mayor's office and delivered him up to officer Frederick Rivers, who placed him in the watch-house.

The deceased was about twenty-five years of age, and from some remarks made by him after he had been stabbed, it is supposed that he was a resident of Chambersburg. He is represented as being very quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor. Montooth is thirty-five years of age, and is a widower. His character, for peace, previous to this occurrence, was good, and an effort will probably be made to-day to secure his release on bail.

MURDER IN INDIANA COUNTY.

On the evening of the 23d inst., a number of young men residing in Indiana county, assembled at "McQuown's School House," in Canoe township, for the purpose of organizing a singing school. During the evening a difficulty originated between two men named Shields and Pentecost, when a young man named James McQuown interfered and endeavored to quell the disturbance. By some means he became involved in a quarrel with Shields, and during the struggle which ensued, Shields was stabbed in the left lung by a knife in the hands of McQuown, producing a hemorrhage which resulted in his death on Monday morning. Upon learning of Shields' death McQuown visited Indiana and surrendered himself to the authorities, and was committed to jail for trial. The prisoner is about nineteen years of age and is a son of Mr. Lawrence McQuown, a prominent citizen of Indiana county. The deceased was a resident of North Mahoning township, and was respectably connected. He leaves a wife and a family of small children to mourn his loss.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Payne, the Great Pedestrian, on His Trip Across the Continent.

Mr. Seth Wilber Payne, who left New York several days ago, with a view of walking from that city to San Francisco, California, a distance of over three thousand miles, in one hundred and fifty days, arrived at Stoyestown, Somerset county, Pa., (as will be seen by a special dispatch in our telegraphic columns) on Thursday evening at seven o'clock, where he remained until seven o'clock yesterday morning, when he started for Greensburg. He will leave Greensburg this morning, and will probably arrive in this city some time this evening. An exchange says that Mr. Payne is not a professional pedestrian, neither does he walk for a wager, as was stated by the New York papers when he left that city several days ago. He made a pedestrian tour of a thousand miles through parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, and a book of his travels is about being published in New York. The object in his present long tramp is the same as that which actuated him in Europe—as he goes along he pays for everything he gets, and in such places as the people desire he delivers lectures descriptive of his travels over the world. His sketches are published in the *Traveler*, a monthly magazine published in New York.

DID NOT COME OFF.

John Schomacker, of New Castle, who was to walk from that place to Allegheny City, a distance of forty miles, in ten hours, on Thursday, did not start on his journey on account of the bad condition of the roads on that day.

FOR THE LADIES.—Highly perfumed Satchet Powder, at Clark's, Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street.

Ninth Ward Saw Mill.

By referring to another column in to-day's paper, our readers will observe that Mr. Jos. Kirkpatrick has disposed of his extensive saw mill and stock to Messrs. Alexander McClure & Co., whom he recommends to his former numerous customers. With Mr. McClure is associated Mr. Wm. H. Ewing, and both gentlemen are experienced in the business and are men of sound integrity, and we can unhesitatingly add our recommendation to that of Mr. Kirkpatrick, which we do very cheerfully. The Ninth Ward Saw Mill and Nail Keg Factory is one of the largest establishments of its character in the State. The new firm will continue to manufacture nail kegs, and deal in lumber of all kinds, decking, boat sidings, shingles, lath, palings, etc.

Furs for the Holidays.

Specialties in ladies' and misses' fine furs at McCord & Co.'s, No. 131 Wood street. A choice selection of Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine and Chinchilla, Siberian Squirrel, Astrican, Gray, Crimean, etc. Call and examine.

Home from the East.

Our enterprising friend J. M. Burchfield, of J. M. Burchfield & Co., the well-known dry goods merchants, No. 87 Market street, has just returned from the East with an immense stock of choice dry goods for fall and winter wear, which are offered at a tremendous sacrifice. The dull times have brought down the prices of dry goods and Burchfield, as usual, is first in the field, with a new and desirable assortment, comprising every description of fabrics. We shall have clear weather shortly, so that we expect that our lady readers will flock to Burchfield's to take advantage of his new offer of goods *as low as before the war*. Think of splendid delaines selling at only twenty cents per yard, and which brought more than that price before the rebellion, and all his goods are selling at correspondingly low prices. All the latest and newest novelties in patterns and a truly rare collection of dry goods, which cannot be found in any other store in the city, and at prices which positively defy competion. Call in and examine without delay, while this opportunity remains.

Auction Sale of Lots in McClure Township.

The most desirable sites for country residences for business men that have been offered this season, will be sold this afternoon, at two o'clock, by John D. Bailey, auctioneer, on the premises. The property fronts on a thirty-three foot township road, and is immediately surrounded by the residences of Messrs. Bennett, Bakewell, Schoonmaker, Liggett, Dilworth and others. There will be considerable competition for these lots, combining, as they do, ease of access, beauty of location, and magnificent scenery, with the advantages of an excellent neighborhood.

The People Say So!

That H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 83 Wood street, are selling the finest line of Gents' Furnishing Goods that can be found in this city. Every article is perfect in all its details and more desirable than the general class of goods sold elsewhere. A new and splendid stock of tailoring goods for fall and winter wear—the best fabrics ever imported.

To be Good Looking.

Old faces made to look young and beautiful. You may obtain a handsome complexion, exempt from pimples, blotches, etc., by using the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher. The Pimple Banisher, taken inwardly, will prevent night dreams and the weakening effects they have on the human system. Office No. 194 Liberty street.

FOR THE LATEST Paris, London and New York styles, go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

AINT THEY PRETTY? The Prang Chromos in Pittock's window. New books at Pittock's. Dime Views, only to be had at Pittock's. Wallets, gold pens, at Pittock's. Harper's Atlantic and others at Pittock's. Hieroglyphs at Pittock's. Devils Auction Ballet Girl's Photos at Pittock's. 1868 Diaries at Pittock's. Harper's Bazar and the late papers at Pittock's. Boquets, for them orders taken at Pittock's. Paper initialed to order at Pittock's. Stereoscopic Views, the only assortment in the city, at Pittock's. New Books at Pittock's. Diaries at Pittock's.

SOMETHING NEW—The Atmospheric Odorator. Sold by Clark, Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street.

New Winter Hats and Caps.

For the finest assortment of these, we recommend our readers to McCord & Co., No. 131 Wood street. The stock is extremely rich, embracing every novelty of the season.

Ho! for the Holidays.

Just received at Hogle & Chambers's large assortment of goods suitable for holiday gifts. Call and examine. Splendid collection at low prices.

At McGee's.

Mr. Owen Byrne, the well-known cutter, is now permanently engaged at W. H. McGee's extensive Merchant Tailoring establishment, No. 10 St. Clair street. Mr. Byrne is one of the most popular men in his profession, and a tower of strength everywhere. At McGee's he is "the right man in the right place." We hope our friends will not fail to patronize this house whenever they want a well fitted and splendidly made suit.

FOR RICH VELVET GARMENTS for the season of '67 and '68, go to Spence's fashionable Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

Spectacles! Spectacles!!

The celebrated Parabola Spectacles—the best ever brought to public notice. Gold, silver and steel frames. Sole agent, W. E. Stieren, No. 15 St. Clair street. Spectacles of every description to suit every kind of eyes. Drawing and optical instruments in good assortment from the best manufactories in the world. Call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods.

FOR FALL AND WINTER FASHIONABLE coats, basques and sacques, go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Try Dr. Keyser's Shoulder Braces.

There is no invention of recent origin at all equal to these important appliances. They answer the double purpose of Suspenders and Shoulder Braces. They are neat in their construction and evince an adaptation to the wants of all those who may have acquired a stooped or unnatural conformation. Hundreds of ladies who seem bent under the load of half a dozen skirts should avail themselves of these unique conformations, whilst the healthy and strong will perpetuate health and strength by a timely resort to them. Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street. *

The Season of Coughs.

Let no one who has contracted a cough or cold postpone an early application for relief in that best of all medicines known as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. It is the prescription of an eminent physician, and will be applicable in all recent cases of coughs and colds, which are apt to slip into people's systems in just such slushy and open weather as we have at this time. Why delay curing a cough in its inception when so agreeable a medicine can be had at your nearest druggist's, or at the Doctor's great Medicine store, 140 Wood street. *

FOR THE CHEAPEST cloaks, mantillas, basques, and sacques, made up in the latest styles, go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

Are we Citizens or British Subjects?

Owing to the late action of the British Government in denying the right of a British subject to be an American citizen, it is but just and proper that all American citizens born under the British flag, and who have expatriated themselves from British allegiance, should exact from the American Government a guarantee of being protected in their lives and liberty when abroad, either in the pursuit of business or pleasure. A meeting of American citizens of native and foreign birth will be held on Monday evening, December 2d, at Lafayette Hall, to take action in the matter so important to all of foreign birth.

E. DONNELLY, M. D.,
On behalf of Committee.

AMERICAN WATCHES, all styles, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON FIRST and Second streets at auction, on Thursday December 5th at 3 P. M. See advertisement of Smithson, Palmer & Co.

Willow Grove Brewery.

We refer our readers to the advertisement in Auction Column—Sale of Brewery—furnishment and grounds at auction on the premises, on Saturday, December 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers.

PROCURE your reading matter at Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Protect Your Life.

The changes from heat to cold and cold to heat, are inevitably attended with danger to the delicately framed human system. But the perils thus occasioned may always be avoided by the timely use of Mishler's Herb Bitters, which are now so universally recommended by the medical faculty in their daily practice. These Bitters cannot be over estimated in their great value to the families of our land. As a certain cure for all stages of Dyspepsia and every form of disease arising from impurities in the blood, they unquestionably stand unrivaled in the world. No other medicine, by whatever name it may be known, possesses as many remarkable virtues as Mishler's Herb Bitters, and it should not be a matter of surprise that the demand for it is so immense, for as a people Americans are discerning and quick to seize upon everything having real merit in it, and as Mishler's Herb Bitters have been successfully and thoroughly tested by the profoundest medical authorities and pronounced the most extraordinary curative of the age, the wonder is that these Bitters are not in every household in the Union. The demand for them is greater than for any single article ever before presented to the public, and the cures it is constantly performing are increasing that demand, and we have no doubt that the fame of these Bitters will speedily open the way for its introduction into all parts of the civilized world. See advertisement of Messrs. Fahnestock & Holton, managers of the Branch House, No. 26 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Holiday Gifts!

Messrs. Hogle & Chambers, No. 74 Fifth street, have just received a splendid collection of rare chromos, which they offer at moderate prices. The chromos are the finest specimens of art ever produced, and embrace a large variety of scenes, subjects, etc. Call and examine.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TRIMMINGS for cloaks, mantillas, basques, sacques, etc., go to Spence's, No. 73 Market street.

A Good Understanding.

Thomas McCartan, of No. 108 Third street, under the St. Charles Hotel, is establishing a wide reputation as a boot maker. His manufacture is worn by our best business men, who award him the highest degree of merit for the perfection of his work. He is a first-class, practical workman, warrants a perfect fit, makes a durable and beautiful boot, and charges less for his work than many others do for work not half so well performed.

FOR GENTEEL AND DESIRABLE GARMENTS, for the fall and winter season of 1867-68, go to Spence's Cloak and Mantilla Emporium, No. 73 Market street.

A Desideratum.

Court Plaster—Impervious to water—the India Rubber Court Plaster. Sold by Clark, Druggist, No. 103 Fifth street.

THE purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. 8*

THE GREAT AMERICAN PREPARATION, valued at home and abroad, a real Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) A great triumph of science. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved, (new style.) Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar. THST

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Dr. Aborn,

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and Lung Physician and Surgeon, 134 Smithfield street.

THE Nicolson pavement and hard times appear to be all the talk these days. But we are ready for the good times at No. 240 Liberty street, where we have a large assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, Variety Goods, Brushes, Blacking and Matches, at Thompson's. Call and see. WS

Is Stimulation Necessary?

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply *inferior alcohol*, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, *they would number millions*. No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town and village in the United States, and that names, the most distinguished in literature, art and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburgh, with its extensive storehouses, is the largest establishment of the kind in this country, and, probably, in the world. The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the beneficial results of this unequalled tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

MARRIED:

GOURLY—BRENNEMAN—By the Rev. Dr. Howard, assisted by Rev. Dr. McAboy, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday evening, November 28th, 1867, Prof. HARRY I. GOURLY and Miss JENNIE L. BRENNEMAN, both of this city.

May Hope's bright promises to these
Whose destinies entwine,
Be realized in blessings showered,
While skies resplendent shine.

And may sweet peace of heavenly birth
From their abode ne'er roam,
But rest forever undisturbed,
Within their happy home.

And through life's ebb and flowing tides,
While many rise and fall,
May every change to them be blest,
The last, the most of all.

JENNIE E. S.

FULLERTON—WILSON—On Thursday evening, November 28th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John G. Brown, assisted by the Rev. Wm. J. Brown, of Red Rock, County Armagh, Ireland, WILLIAM J. FULLERTON and JENNIE, daughter of Alexander Wilson, all of this city.

WALKER—MARTIN—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER and Miss MARY MARTIN, niece of Alexander Wilson, all of this city.

WESTCOTT—ROBERTS—On the evening of 21st of November, at the Chapel of Pensacola Navy Yard, Florida, by Rev. Mr. Carter, Commander BAYSE N. WESTCOTT, U. S. Navy, to Miss ELIZA VAN LEW ROBERTS, youngest daughter of the late Thomas P. Roberts, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa.

DIED:

PEEBLES—At the residence of Hon. Wm. Boggs, in Lower St. Clair township, Miss AGNES C. PEEBLES, aged eighteen years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

GAMBLE—At Greentown, Ohio, November 29th, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. E. A. GAMBLE, wife of Rev. Wm Gamble.

Her remains will reach the city this morning on the 4:30 train. Funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Mary Gamble, Bower Hill, Allegheny county, Pa., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave Jackman's Stable, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, on Sunday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Zanesville papers please copy.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
SEWING MACHINES,
AWARDED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS, 1867.
SALESROOM, 27 FIFTH STREET.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange

5-20 Bonds of 1867,

Interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 29th, 1867.

There was a strict observance given to Thanksgiving day in financial circles, as well as by the business houses generally. The day previous was a busy one providing for it. All maturing paper that would have become due on Thursday, was required to be paid or go to protest on the day before. There was a very heavy demand for loans to day, representing a variety of business. The Savings banks, bankers and brokers are pretty closely discounted up, and we find the discount market is disposed to work more stringent than it has for about a week past. Much of the discount business, both at bank and on the open market, are renewals, which curtails the chances for new borrowers.

—Governments have advanced but an eighth on the old bonds. The quotations received from New York to-day, by Messrs. McVay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., were:

U. S. 6s 1881	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	105⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107⅝
10-40s	102⅜
December '64 Compounds	119⅝
June 7-30s	106⅝
July 7-30s	106⅝
Gold	139½
5-20s, 1867	107⅝

—Gold has been weak during the day. The prospects of impeachment have ceased to effect the premium, and even the revolutionary vote of the House Wednesday relative to the substitution of the bank circulation of greenbacks is considered so certain of being rejected by the Senate that it has not appreciably influenced the market. The anticipation of the unusually heavy disbursements of coin at the beginning of January is producing a bearish feeling in the Gold Room, and the present tendency is toward lower prices. The price fell to 139⅛ during the afternoon.

The prospect of nearly thirty millions of coin coming upon the market on the 1st of January, is being already discounted, and together with the limited demand for customs, is steadily depressing the premium.

The fact of the Committee of Ways and Means having reported in favor of the repeal of the cotton tax had the effect of temporarily weakening the premium upon the supposition that such action would promptly increase the export of cotton.

—The greater portion of the railway stock list is below the range of prices this time last year, as a comparison of the following quotations will show:

	1866. Nov. 26.	1867. Nov. 26.	Higher	Lower
New York Central	116	113⅝	3⅝	—
Erie	72½	71¼	—	⅝
Hudson River	120⅝	124⅝	4	—
Reading	113⅛	96	—	17⅛
Michigan Southern	84⅝	79⅝	—	5
Cleveland & Pitts	85	83	—	2
Rock Island	104⅝	96	—	8⅝
Fort Wayne	104⅝	97	—	7⅝
Northwestern	41⅞	58⅜	16½	—
Do preferred	72½	66⅞	—	5⅝
Pacific Mail	178⅜	120	—	58⅜
Western Union Tel.	47⅝	32⅜	—	15¼

The stock market shows more activity. A considerable *short* interest has been developed within the last few days on some stocks; and it appears to be the present disposition of the cliques to turn this condition of the market to account.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 30, 1867.

Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

Business in raw irons has been light since our last report. Receipts have also been limited. Favorite brands of standard forge pig are scarce and held at relatively high figures, thereby compelling consumers to adopt medium and common grades in mixture. Trade in manufactured iron is very much depressed and prices so low as to require the most rigid economy in purchases of raw stock.

Transactions for the Past Two Weeks.

	Nov 23.	Nov 30.
Bituminous Coal Smelted	3,198 tons.	680 tons.
Anthracite	260 "	290 "
Charcoal	713 "	95 "
Allegheny Coke	320 "	
	4,491	1,065
Blooms	140 tons	40 tons

Being a falling off in this week's sales of 3,426

The operations for the month of November were 14,114 tons, as follows:

Pig Iron and Blooms—Sales for November

	Blooms, tons.	P. Iron tons.
November 2	120	2,986
November 9	80	2,067
November 16	40	3,506
November 23	140	4,491
November 30	40	1,065
	420	14,114

Anthracite.

100 tons No. 2 Anthracite	$42 00—cash.
50 tons Red Short	40 00—6 mos.
100 tons Grey Forge	40 00—cash.
50 tons Grey Forge	42 00—4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	45 00—cash.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from L. S. Ore.

70 tons No. 1 Foundry	$45 00—cash
50 tons Open Grey, a fancy brand	42 00—4 mos.
100 tons Open Grey, a fancy brand to arrive	42 00—5 mos.
200 tons Common Close Grey Forge	38 00—4 mos.
100 tons Common Close Grey Forge	37 00—cash.
100 tons Open Grey, deliverable at furnace, a favorite brand	38 50—60 days
60 tons mixture with native	41 00—5 mos.

Charcoal.

20 tons Forge	$52 00—4 mos.
75 tons Forge, No. 1 extra	53 00—cash.

Blooms.

30 tons No. 1 Juniata	$95 00—cash.
10 tons No. 1 Juniata	93 00—cash.

Iron Bars and Nails

In the iron trade the long continued dullness and depression remains unbroken and unabated. The mills are running partially, and only with such a force as will fill the few orders which are from time to time received. We learn that there is every prospect for a still further reduction in operations, if not an entire suspension, between now and the first of January, as there does not appear the remotest prospect for a revival of trade. Prices are unchanged.

Glass.

We learn that at least six window glass factories will, for the present, cease operations to-day, and that many more will close within the next ten days. At the present rate of wages, glass cannot be made in this market so as to compete with the Eastern and foreign trade, and as the workmen will make no concessions to a reduction of labor, as proposed by the manufacturers, the matter will be settled only at the end of a protracted lock-out. We continue our quotations of the past month, with a discount offered of from 45 to 55 per cent. on good sized lots from the card rates.

Hardware

There is very little doing, and the season may be considered ended. Our merchants are well supplied with all descriptions, and are offering them at extremely low prices.

Copper, Steel and Tin.

In all branches of business coming under that head, there continues a general dullness and a gradual falling off of orders. The same condition of affairs exists all over the country and in the foreign markets. We have no change to note in prices.

Miscellaneous.

The lumber business continues fair from yards, and the business during the season has proved much better than was anticipated. Prices remain as last quoted with a fair amount of all kinds of lumber in the yards, excepting lath, which are reported very scarce. The trade in leather and hides is only moderately active and entirely void of speculative feeling. Prices unchanged. Owing to the approach of holidays the market for confectionary, foreign fruits and nuts is more active. Messrs. Reymer & Bros. report a fair trade. Mat and Valencia raisins, figs, oranges and lemons are coming in in good receipt. Canned fruits are rather dull of sale with not a large amount on the market, and in the Eastern cities nearly all are already reported sold from first hands. In other articles of trade, this market presents no new feature worthy of special remark.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY MORNING, November 30, 1867.

BUSINESS.—The oil market yesterday was very dull. We have seldom noticed less disposition to operate. Buyers are very shy. The Eastern and European news being unfavorable, sales were made at pretty low figures. From Oil City the dispatches were of a gloomy description, reading as follows: The market was very dull and no buyers were to be found. We omit figures. In our own market we are reported the following transactions. Sales 2,500 bbls of standard white at 23c ₱ gallon for this month's delivery. This is the lowest sale reported for a long time and don't look very healthy for holders. Sales 500 bbls standard white, free on cars at works, at 20½c ₱ gallon. Other lots were talked of; the above, however, are all that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL.—The market was very dull. Prices further gave way, with the following transactions: 4,500 bbls bulk, seller's option, for all 1867, at 8c ₱ gallon. Sales 170 bbls on spot, barrels returned, 6¾c. Sales 240 bbls bulk, from Scrubgrass, at 7c. The only receipts reported were 240 bbls. The market closed very dull.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 1199 bbls ref., Phila.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 208 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philada.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 150 bbls ref to Warden & Flaw, Philadelphia.
H Koehler & Co. 250 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co. Philada.
Pacific Oil Co, 60 bbls refined to C W Morse, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Buffum, Kehew & Co, 166 bbls ref to Emil Schalk, Philadelphia.
T. K Petty, 60 bbls ref. to W G Warden, Phila.
Hutchinson Oil Ref Co, 143 bbls ref. to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 29, 1867.

Market very unsettled, prices ruling at $2 30@2 40 delivered in Oil City, closing nominal but firm. There has been a continuous rain since morning. This evening the weather became cooler, with prospects of snow. L.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY EVENING, November 29, 1867.

There were but few evidences of buoyancy or vitality in business circles to-day. The weather has been dark and damp, raining between times, and very disagreeable to outside operations. Should the rain continue (of which at present the prospects are poor) sufficient to raise the rivers, it would give an impetus to our commerce and trade.

The receipts per river and rail, since our last report, were as follows: Flour, 394 bbls; apples, 478 bbls; cheese 218 boxes; corn, 739 sacks; wheat, 611 sacks; barley, 882 sacks; rye, 521 sacks; and oats, 1,265 sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Prices nominal. We quote at $2 00@3 50 ₱ bbl. as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—We note sales of several packages at 80c ₱ gal.

BEANS—We quote prices ranging from $3 00@3 50 ₱ bush., as to quality, with reported sales of 22 bush at the latter figure.

DRIED FRUIT—We have reported sales of prime dried apples at 8@9c. ₱ lb, and peaches at 11½@13c. ₱ lb.

CIDER—We note sales of common (40 gallons to bbl) at $9 00 bbl, and rectified champagne at $14 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—We note sales of 800 lbs choice butter at 35@36c and 900 lbs prime roll at 38@40c ₱ lb.

EGGS—We quote at 31@32c ₱ dozen.

CHEESE—We note sales of 20 boxes Western Reserve at 15c; 25 boxes Hamburg at 17c, and 10 boxes Goshen at 16@17c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—We note sales of 25 bbls prime red onions at $4 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—We note sales of peachblows from country wagons at 95c ₱ bush and from store at $1 ₱ bush. We quote Jersey sweets at $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—We note sales from country wagons at $17@23 ₱ ton, as to quality; 1 car baled sold at $23 ₱ ton.

OATS—The only sales reported are 300 bush from depot at 65c, and several hundred bush in small lots from store at 68@70c ₱ bush.

RYE—Prices are tending downward, and we quote at $1 45@1 50 ₱ bush.

BARLEY—Market unchanged and we continue to quote spring at $1 40 and fall at $1 45 ₱ bush.

CORN—Not much called for and but light receipts. We quote old shelled at $1 18@1 20, and new ear at 90c ₱ bush.

WHEAT—No sales reported. The millers are the only dealers of any consequence, and they are amply supplied at $2 45@2 50 for red winter, and $2 55@2 60 for white wheat.

FLOUR—There is a fair trade doing. Choice spring brands are selling readily at $10 25; medium not much called for and dealers are asking $9 50 ₱ bbl. Jenkins's Lilly is selling at $11, and Dayton Snow Flake at $12 25 ₱ bbl. We quote buckwheat flour at $5 25@5 50 ₱ hundred, and rye flour at $8 50 ₱ bbl. The City Mill prices continue as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, ₱ bbl	Retail. bbls.
White wheat, XX	$13 10	$12 80	$13 75
City Mills	12 30	12 00	13 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $3 40, and red wheat flour $3 20 @ sack.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₱ hundred, wholesale, are $1 60, and middlings $2 50 ₱ hundred.

The Washington street mill prices are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal ₱ bush; chop corn and oats, ₱ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₱ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₱ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₱ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₱ hundred, $4 25.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 29, 1867.

Fall business in this department of trade is now about over, and our jobbers, after a good season, are principally occupied in filling orders and looking after accounts. Trade for this season was good, and the general character of the business done was satisfactory, although profits were moderate. This, however, is expected, and dealers can well afford to endure a brief period of reduced per cent. of gain in view of values approaching bottom.

We certainly think that our jobbers have comparatively little to complain of in the way of suffering from declining prices, although they have endured their share. Prices of many items in this department of business are so low that dealers need scarcely contemplate a further reduction for some time to come, and the stocks in this market are in such a shape now that by February, 1868, when spring stocks are wanted, high cost goods will be almost entirely cleared out.

To-day a slight rain gives some promise of a rise in our rivers, and then we will have a first rate late trade, as in many localities on the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers—where dealers have been limited in their operations by reason of the coal and lumber not having been moved—can then pay with the prospect of paying old accounts and making their own collections. The Nicolson pavement so long in a bad way, is now being rapidly completed, and by to-morrow night we hope to see it down to Fifth street. During its construction merchants have been seriously annoyed in shipping from their doors, but now our street is in splendid shape. No changes of moment to note.

We note prices as follows:

PRINTS.

Merrimac D	13½	American	12½
Merrimac W	15	Amoskeag	12½
Cocheco	12½	Duchess B	12½
Pacific	12½	Mourning	12½
Garner's	12½	Allen's	12½
Sprague's	12½	James Saunders'	12½
Hunnell's	12½	Gloucester	12½
Manchester	12½	W. W. Freeman & Co.	11½
Lowell	10½	Union	11½
Arnold's	11½	Wamsutta	10
Lancaster	12½	Columbia	11½
Richmond	12½		

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	18	Glasgow	15
Lancaster	16	Roanoke	10½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Anchor	14½	Park	12½
Eagle	14½	World Wide	11
Idaho	14	Manchester	11½
Graniteville	14	Patterson	12½
Ohio Valley	13	Lawrence F	15
Magnolia	12½	Laconia O	16
Chester	12½	Penn Mill 4-4	14½
Nonatuck	14	Banner	11½
Juniata, med	13		

BLEACHED GOODS.

Lonsdale	19	Blackstone D	15
Chapman Fine	18	Chester	12
Newport	17½	Lonsdale ⅞	12
Canoeicas	18	Providence	12½
Chapman X	17	Worcester	10
Orleans	18		

DELAINES.

Manchester, new	18	F. & M Cassimere	40
Pacific, new	18	D. & F Cassimere	40
Hamilton	18	Jeans	20@37½
All Wool	40@50	Cotton yarn	40@45

GRAIN SACKS.

Allegheny, seamless 2 bush bags	40
Penn Mill, seamless 2 bush bags	43
Penn Mill, seamless 2½ bush bags	51
Penn Mill, seamless 3 bush bags	60

CARPET CHAIN.

Penn Mill, 3½ cut, long reel white	42
Penn Mill, 3½ cut, long reel colored	50
Penn Mill, fine cotton twine	42

COAL TRADE.

Although it has been raining moderately during most of the past eighteen hours, still the prospects, at this writing, are not favorable for an early rise in the river sufficient to float off the coal destined for the lower river trade. We learn from reliable sources, that the amount of coal loaded in barges and boats in the several pools along the Monongahela river will this season fall considerably behind the average, and will not probably exceed six millions of bushels.

Should a rise take place of ten or twelve feet, some forty tow-boats would depart at once, and the greatest amount that these are able to tow is set down at 3,000,000 bushels. Besides these there would go out some twenty pair of broad-horn boats—holding about 800,000 bushels more. It will therefore be seen, that if the river rises sufficiently there will be at once forwarded to the lower river markets, from this point, nearly 4,000,000 bushels of coal. This would not only relieve the urgent necessities of the Cincinnati and Louisville markets, but would also throw upon this market nearly if not altogether, a half million of dollars now locked up in unprofitable capital.

Our market is active and there is considerable demand for shipment southwest and west per railroad, but not near the amount that would be required to supply Cincinnati alone, should there be an early close of the river without a rise. If such should be the case our railroads would be unable to supply that city alone. The Cincinnati papers do not give full reports of the condition and prices of coal in that market, and the citizens of that city seem to be trusting entirely to the chances of a river rise, without preparing for the emergency, should not a rise, but a freeze take place. Coal is abundant in this market, and offered at extremely low prices, and whilst the weather continues good, the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne Railroads are able to transport any amount of coal but such will not be the case should a freeze or soft weather take place.

We quote family lumps, delivered, at 10c; nut coal, 8@9c, as to quality; by the car load, on track, 7½c; nut coal, on track, 4½c.

Anthracite quite active, White ash, from the Cameron Colliery, and Locust, are quoted at $9 50 ₱ ton delivered, and $9 ₱ ton by the car load on the track.

In Louisville the best Pittsburgh coal is retailing at 40c ₱ bush, delivered. Pomeroy coal to boats, regular customers, 14c, and to others 25c ₱ bush. Sales of Hawesville at retail at $8 ₱ 25 bush.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 29, 1867.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet; No 2 ½c lower; $1 81@1 83 for No 1; $1 75@1 76½ for No. 2, closing dull at $1 73 for No. 2.

CORN—Quiet; old 2½c, new 3½@4c lower; 90@91½c for No. 2; 75½@79c for new, closing dull at 90c for No. 2; 75½@76c for new.

OATS—Quiet and 1½@2c lower, closing at 55¼@56c.

RYE—More active and 2@3c lower, closing at $1 33 for No. 1; $1 31 for No. 2.

BARLEY—Closed steady at $1 45 for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—More active and firmer; mess pork $20@20 50 for new; $18 75@19 for old. Lard active and steady at 12c. Sweet pickled hams 11@11½c; short ribs for December and January delivery, at 10½c. Green hams firm and ¼@½c higher, at 10@10½c. Bulk shoulders 7½c on spot, 7¼@7½c for January delivery.

DRESSED HOGS—Active at $6 75@7. Live hogs active and 10@15c higher, at $6@6 75 for medium to good smooth.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and nominally unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—Flour dull; prices nominal. Wheat dull but nominally unchanged. Corn in good demand for new ear at 75c; nothing done in old; No 1 shelled is held at 90@92c. Oats declined to 63@64c. Barley in good demand at $1 60@1 65 for fall. Cotton dull and nominal at 14@14½c for middling. Tobacco unchanged and firm; sales 86 hhds. Mess pork firmer and in good demand at $20 for old; $21 for new, but holders generally ask higher prices; there were sales of 900 bbls. Green meats held higher; shoulders 7½c; sides 9½c, and hams 11½@12c. Lard held at 12@12½c for old and new. Bacon unchanged. Butter firmer; fresh in small packages sells at 34@36c, and prime at 35@34c. Eggs scarce and advanced to 29c. Clover seed 11¼@12c. Linseed oil $1@1 02. Petroleum unchanged; refined 46@48c. Groceries unchanged and dull. Hogs active at $6 50@7, gross, and $8 50@9, net; receipts 4,600. Beef cattle firmer with a good demand, at $2@5 50, gross, for common to prime, and $6@6 50 for extra shipping. Sheep and lambs plenty and dull at $2@3 ₱ cwt, gross. Gold 138¾, buying.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 29.—Flour quiet and steady but demand light; held at $9 75@11 50 for XX spring; $10 50@12 00 for XX red winter; $12 50@14 00 for XX and XXX white. Rye flour quiet and steady, with a moderate demand at $8@8 50. Wheat dull and nominal; No. 1 red winter held at $2 45@2 46; No. 2 do $2 38@2 33; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $2 02@2 05. Corn steady and unchanged at $1 02 for old No. 1 shelled; 75@86c for new shelled. Oats dull, closing lower; No. 1 held at 64@65c. Rye nominally unchanged; market quiet at $1 35@1 40 for State and Western. Barley quiet but firmer; held at $1 50@1 55 for No. 1; $1 35@1 40 for No. 2 State and Canada. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; free 43@44c; bonded 23@24c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—Sales of 42 hhds tobacco at full rates; lugs, $5 65; low medium leaf, $14 75. Flour dull; super., $7 75. Wheat, scarce at $2 32@2 40 for new. Corn, ear, 75c in bulk. Oats, 65c in bulk. Cotton 14½c. Hogs firmer at 7@7½c gross for heavy averages; receipts of 40,000 by rail; slaughter active and heavy. Bulk shoulders 9½c; clear sides 12½c; mess pork $20 50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 12c; clear ribbed sides 15½c, packed. Choice new Louisiana sugar 15c. Lard—old 12½c in tierces. Raw whisky, in bond, 37c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 29.—Flour dull; city XX $8 75@9 00; country do $8 50@9 00; X $8 00@8 25. Wheat quiet at $1 81½ for No 1; $1 70 for No. 2; $1 63 for No. 3. Oats firmer at 61½c for No 2. Corn lower at 92½@93c for new shelled.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange
For sale in sums to suit purchasers.
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 138¾@138⅞.

NEW YORK, November 29—P. M.

MONEY

Steady at 6@7 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Quiet at 109@109¼, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 139, advancing to 139⅛, and closing at 138¾@138⅞.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Quiet. Coupons '81, 113⅛@113¼; do '62, 108@108⅛; do '64, 105⅛@105¼; do '65, 106@106⅛; do new, 107⅛@108; do '67, 107⅞@108⅛; 10-40s, 102⅛@102¼; 7-30s, 105⅞@105⅞. There were, however, large conversions of 7-30s into new bonds of '65 and '67.

STOCKS

Generally quiet and steady, except Pacific Mail, which sold largely and fluctuated rapidly. The market closed weak; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 26; Canton, 45@46; Cumberland, 26@29; Quicksilver, 40@42; Mariposa, 7@8; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅞@33¾; Pacific Mail 128@128⅛; Atlantic Mail, 118@119; New York Central, 113⅞@113¾; Erie, 71⅞@71⅝; Hudson, 125@126; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 109½@110; Michigan Southern, 80@80⅛; Illinois Central, 132@133; Pittsburgh, 82@82⅛; Toledo, 101⅛@102; Rock Island, 95⅝@96; Northwestern, 58@58⅛; do preferred, 67⅛@67¼; Fort Wayne, 97@97⅛; St. Paul, 42; do preferred, 62⅞; Wabash preferred, 61⅛; new Tennessee, 62¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Gregory, $5 60@5 65; Eldorado $1 40; Walkill, 42c; Edge Hill $3 50; Quartz Hill $1 25.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $4,633,313; payments $1,703,016; balance $110,720,110.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Cotton dull and fully ½c lower; sales 1,800 bales at 16c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 27,689 bbls; irregular and unsettled; extra State scarce and steady; other kinds dull and declining; sales 8,400 bbls at $7 75@8 60 for superfine State and western; $9@10 00 for extra State; $8 50@11 65 for extra western; $9 20@12 50 for round hoop Ohio; $9 50@10 00 for common St. Louis, $10@10 50 for good do., $11 50@15 00 for good to choice do., closing quiet. California quiet; sales 150 sacks at $11@13 25. Sales 220 barrels rye flour at $7@9 00. Whisky unchanged. Receipts of wheat 30,297 bushels; wheat 1@2c better; sales 25,000 bushels at $2 22@2 23 for No. 2 spring; $2 26@2 30 for No. 1 do.; $2 23@2 25 for No. 1 and 2 spring mixed; $2 32 for amber green Bay; $2 65@2 66 for amber State; $2 95@3 00 for white California; $2 70 for white Wisconsin. Rye quiet; sales 2,500 bush Western at $1 68@1 69. Barley quiet and firm; sales 16,500 bushels at $1 52 for Western, and $1 66 for Canada West. Malt dull; sales 2,500 bush at $1 60. Receipts of corn 14,540 bush; favors buyer, without decided change; sales 45,000 bush at $1 33@1 36 for mixed Western in store and afloat; $1 25@1 35 for new do; $1 20 for new yellow Jersey. Receipts of oats 31,000 bush; oats dull and heavy; sales 22,000 bush at 78@80c for Western in store and afloat. Rice quiet and firm at 8¾@9½c for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar moderately active; sales 250 hhds Cuba at 11½@12½c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet at 11½c for crude, and 26c for refined in bond. Hops unchanged. Pork dull; sales 2,050 bbls at $20 75@20 95 for mess, closing at $20 80, regular; $18 25@19 for prime; also 1,000 bbls mess, seller January at $22. Beef dull; sales 170 bbls at previous prices. Beef hams dull; sales 140 bbls at $26@27. Cut meats quiet and heavy; sales 150 packages at 8¾@10c for shoulders, and 12½@14c for hams. Bacon quiet; sales 50 boxes Cumberland cut at 11c. Dressed hogs in moderate demand at 8¼c for western. Lard dull and heavy; sales 400 bbls at 12½@13¾c, the latter an extreme. Butter quiet and steady at 20@45c for State. Cheese dull and steady at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady; 16,000 bush corn at 10d per steam.

LATEST.—The flour market closed dull and 10@15c lower for medium and common grades, with shippers holding back for still lower prices. Wheat quiet and steady for Spring, and heavy for Winter. Rye quiet at $1 68@1 70 for western. Oats dull at 78c in store; 79@80c afloat, for western. Corn dull at $1 34@1 35½ for good to prime mixed western. Pork dull and heavy at $20 75@20 80, cash and regular, for mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cutmeats nominal. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard heavy at 12¾@13½c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—Tobacco nominally unchanged. Cotton—Buyers are offering but 12½c. Hemp dull; no sales. Flour—Only a retail business doing; prices unsettled; superfine $6@6 75; double extra $8 50@10 50; treble to fancy $10 75@14 00. Wheat dull and heavy at $2 40@2 60 for prime to fancy fall; $1 75@1 85 for spring. Corn heavy and lower at 94@98c. Oats firm at 67@70c. Rye and barley unchanged. Provisions quiet; mess pork held at $20 50. Bacon shoulders 11c; clear rib 14¾c; clear sides 15c; sugar cured hams 21c; green hams 11¾c. Lard quiet at 13¾@13½c for choice kegs. Hogs active at $6@6 85.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 29.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat more active, closing 2c better; sales 23,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring at $1 85; 24,000 No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 87. Corn dull; sales 8,000 bushels new Chicago at $1 02; 7,000 new Ohio at $1 03, and 1,000 old western at $1 12. Oats offered at 65c, without buyers. Rye held at $1 45; buyers offer $1 50. Barley firmly held at $1 50 for Canada and western. Mess pork dull at $22 00 for heavy. Lard dull at 13¾c. Highwines nominal at $2 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Dry goods are rather inactive yet steady for most kinds of staple fabrics of cottons. Print cloths are firm at 6¾@7c for standard makes. Prints are steady and in moderate request at 12½c for all regular makes, and 13½c for favorite brands. Brown sheetings of best makes are scarce and firm, as are brown drills, at full prices. Light sheetings and shirtings were in better supply and continue depressed, both for bleached and brown.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—Cotton—Middling 15¾c; sales 3,500 bales; receipts 6,000 bales; exports 1,272 bales; sales for the week 25,250 bales; receipts 24,786 bales, exports 5,510 bales; stock 84,247 bales. Sugar firmer; prime Louisiana 13c. Molasses—lower grades dull; common 45@52c; prime 70@75c; choice 82c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—Petroleum excited; crude 16@16½c; refined in bond 22@22½c. Flour dull; superfine $7 50@8 50. Wheat firmer; prime red $2 20@2 40; white $2 50@2 80. Corn quiet; mixed western $1 34@1 35. Groceries and provisions nominal.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 29.—Flour dull and depressed but no quotable change. Wheat dull and declining; southern $2 5@2 55 for fair to good. Corn active and declined 5@6c; western mixed $1 16. Oats dull at 68@72c. Provisions nominal.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—Cotton dull and unsettled; accurate quotations cannot be given; middlings nominally 14c; week's receipts 9,848 bales; exports 10,157 bales; stock 11,612 bales; receipts to-day 1,794 bales; exports 6,000 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co, 27 cars p'g iron; J Wood, Son & Co, 3 do do; Bryan & Caughey, 7 do do; Union Iron Works, 1 do do; Hallman, Rham & Co, 1 do do, 70 kegs, 20 bbls; 3 bxs scrap iron; Loomis & Collord, 2 cars pig iron; Shoenberger & Blair, 10 do iron ore; Koch & Flitchart, 100 bbls flour, 1 do, 11 kegs butter; Kirkpatrick, Herron & Co, 100 bbls flour; Holden & Lollism, 31 tcs grease, 100 do hams; J Gardiner & Co, 100 bbls flour; H Conrad, 173 sks mill stuff; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour, 7 do poultry, 6 kgs lard; Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; J McDevitt, 100 do do; J A Renshaw, 5 do crackers; Shipton & Wallace, 10 do spirits; Davis & Phillips, 1 bx hardware; W R Peters, 16 corn shellers; Stewart & Langenheim, 5 do do; H Veigt & Co, 158 bbls apples, 5 kgs apple butter, 1 bbl eggs, 6 do cider; Pier, Dannals & Co, 358 sks barley; W Pickersgill, 6 cases shoes; J Graff, 1 bx butter; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 9 boxes glassware; Graff, Hugus & Co, 5 stoves; Beckham & Long, 200 pcs drain tile, 1 bx wringers; Markle, Dickson & Co, 155 sks rags; Godfrey & Clark, 5 do do; S P Shriver & Co, Pitts Nat Flow Works, 2 corn shellers; H Rea, Jr, 3 bbls cider, 1 do, 2 kgs apple butter, 51 sks rye; G H Workman, 1 kg apple butter; J Jones, 3 bbls iron; W J Steel & Bro, 3 do walnuts; W J Meek, 82 sks oats, 82 do rye, 1 bx turkeys, 200 sacks barley; J Shepard, 50 bbls flour; B A Fahnestock's Son & Co, 5 bbls japan; A J Braden, 67 bxs cheese; J Wood, Son & Co, 1 car fire clay; J Graff & Co, 4 bxs axes, 1 do picks; A Schab, 5 do leaf tobacco; Sellers & Co, 200 tcs lard; W W Anderson, 1 car corn; F W C Fielding, 7 bbls glue, 2 casks do, 2 sks hair, 41 do scraps; W Pollock, 46 do malt; W Haslage, 30 bbls vinegar; J P Hanna & Co, 129 dressed hogs; J Gangwish, 198 sks barley; Jones & Nimick, 6 grindstones; L Hobbs, 11 bbls potash; Wood, Mathews & Co, 1 kg washers; A Woods, 123 sks rye, 75 do corn, 206 do barley; O Wallace, 100 bbls flour; M P Adams & Co, 2 cars staves; Lockhart & Frew, 197 oil bbls; L J Blanchard, 1 keg butter, 1 do eggs, 1 sack elderberries; McHenry & Hood, 5 do corn, 15 do rye; J Reigler, 1 car hay; Scott & Glsal, 21 sks rye, 7 do corn; Spence & McKay, 195 sks barley, 41 do rye, McCullough, Smith & Co, 3 sks rags; T H Eadon, 4 do turnips; Bryce, Walker & Co, 17 bbls pearls; Carson, Darlington & Co, 400 sks barley; A & J Kerr, 7 bxs cheese; W W Morris, 1 box barrel; E H Myers & Co, 40 dressed hogs; Culp & Shepard, 160 sacks rye; S S Marvin, 25 bbls flour; J Hopkins, 100 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—C Howard, 5 bbls, 1 box; Pitcairn & McC, 5 bbls cider; S C McMasters, 42 bbls flour; R Knox & Son, 170 sks corn; W McKee & Co, 2 cars wheat, 115 do sks oats, 79 do wheat; Owens & Kennedy, 100 bbls flour; C Barnes, 3 bxs, 1 trunk; J W Shriver, 1 sk flour; W C Dunne, 1 do do; Paper Mfg Co, 73 bbls paper; Ralys & Robertson, 1 car staves; Reckert & Co, 1 coil rope; J Longmore, 1 sk meal, Rev S Burt, 4 sheep; J Weitz, 24 hides; C Barea, 3 bxs, 1 trunk; Sedden & Thompson, 20 dozen brooms; F Dyer, 10 do do; J Irwin, 57 sks potatoes; E & C Maginn, 12 bxs, 6 bbls; C Boyle, 1 car shingles; Ralys & Robertson, 2 do staves, 1 do headings; E Hamilton, 160 sks seed; C Erbey, 2 bbls tallow.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Godfrey & Clark, 1 car paper, 14 coils rope; Rees, Graff & Dull, 1 car clay; A King & Co, 1 do brick; Jarvis, Halpin & Co, 139 w pipe; Shoenberger & Co, 2 cars clay; J Painter & Co, 1 do do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1 do do; Zug & Co, 2 do do; Miller, Barr & P., 1 do clay and brick; Wm Rittle, Jr, agt, 1 wagon; J England, 2 bxs tools; F A Evans & Co, 2 bxs glass; J White, Jr, 144 do cheese; W D West, 1 keg molasses; Secomb & Co, 24 bxs hardware; M Mawhinney, 85 bdls spokes; Bakewell, Pears & Co, 9 casks pearls; Hubley, Adams & Co, 1 hf keg nuts; M DeLange, 24 currier blocks; G N Hoff tott, 12 do do; S Martin, 1 gate; R & J H Sawyer, 30 bxs candles; Clark & McGonigle, 1 car lumber; Campbell, Jones & Co, 102 bdls lime; J B Hill, 60 m shingles; W W Rigdon & Co, 32,000 ft lumber; R A Clarke & Co, 8,600 do do; Seward & Campbell, 1 car bones; J Moorhead, 489 blooms iron; Brady's Bend Iron Co, 2 cars L S ore; Parke, McCurdy & Co, 126 cakes copper; Culp & Shepard, 60 sks corn, 90 do barley; J Jones, 2 bbls iron; J L L Knox, 1 car stone; Bedford Chair Co, 2 bdls chairs; S Huber, 4 do rags, 42 crocks apple butter; M Sanders, 2 bbls s f oil; J M Lippincott, 5 do lubricating do; J Daub, 10 do d fruit; Schomaker & Lang, 25 bxs cheese, 8 cheese bxs, 1 bbl cider; A & W Fairley, 40 sks rye; J A Graff, 3 kegs apple butter; Chess, Smythe & Co, 15 sks feed; J Glenn, 81 do oats; J S Newmyer & Co, 7 do corn; Bailey, Farrell & Co, 54 w pipe; J D Owens, 1 bbl flaxseed, 12 do h nuts, 1 do peaches, 1 sk nuts; W J Meek, 1 car rye; Voigt & Co, 16 bbls h nuts; Wm Bingham, 20 do lime, 24 sks oats, 2 do flaxseed; J T Glass, 50 bbls s f oil.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—J Craig, 30 bbls lime; R & W Jenkinson, 5 bxs, 2 bbls; G Hubley, 12 horses; M Mayers, 1 lot chairs, tables, etc; McCurdy & McGinnis, 1 car lath; A & D Chambers, 3 bxs; G Faas, 1 bbl wine; Chapmish & Co, 44 bbls apples.

Pitts, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Pettit & Newlin, 9 bbls d apples; W Johnson & Co, 70 sks rye; Graff & Reiter, 4 bbls eggs, 3 bbl butter; W C Kent & Co, 62 bbls apples; Fahnestock, Albree & Co, 12 bxs glassware; Anderson, Cook & Co, 1 bdl steel, 1 bbl 1 oil; F Schilds, 70 sks barley; J Bonner, 8 doz brooms; McHenry & Hood, 4 sks corn, 6 do rye; W Flaccus & Son, 11 beef hides, 8 bdls sheep pelts, 1 bdl calf hides, 1 keg tallow; Beckham & Long, 1 hay press; Christ & Gotthold, 6 bbls apples, 1 keg apple butter; T C Jenkins, 6 bbls d peaches, 100 bbls flour; M W Rankin, 6 sks clover seed; Geo Laing & Co, 53 sks rye; Anderson & Hastings, 1 car stoves; Wesley Wilson, 50 bbls lub oil; J D Odell, 1 car lumber; Davis, Clark & Co, 2 bxs books; F Sellor & Co, 25 bxs soap, 100 do candles; Shoenberger & Blair, 1 bbl oil; Hussy, Wells & Co, 1 do do; Floyd & Black, 1 do do; Everson, Preston & Co, 1 do do; Evans, Clow & Dalzel, 1 do do; Carter, M Grew & Co, 10 bxs candles; R Robinson & Co, 15 do do; W H Parker, 2 bbls tobacco; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 2 bxs candles; Gay & Walsh, 10 do do; E B Thomas, 15 do do; Rutledge, Berry & Co, 10 do do; Modes & Nicholas, 14 bxs cullett; G A Kelly, 9 bxs medicines; J S Dilworth & Co, 25 bxs candles; J K Smith & Co, 5 do do; J D Davo, 25 do do; R H Hartly & Co, 25 sks collars; J O Calahan, 2 cars stoves; Campbell & Brown, 1 car ear corn; E W Taber, 1 do do; Graff, Byers & Co, 2 bbls lard oil; A Frank, 16 cases leaf tobacco; A Glackner, 4 bbls whisky; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 bbls lard oil; Lewis, Oliver & Phelps, 1 do do; Eagle Cotton Mills, 3 bales cotton; A Millking & Co, 8 pkgs bed stuff; R A Lindsey, 8 kegs tobacco; S P Shriver & Co, 25 bxs candles; R & A Carson, 10 do do; Shultz & Darner, 5 do do; Moorhead & Co, 1 bbl lard oil; J Wood & Co, 1 do do; Singer, Nimick & Co, 1 do do; J Murphey, 8 hhds tobacco, 1 bxs samples; W & D Rinehart, 2 do do; Fanestock, Fortune & Co, 11 bbls crude clay; B L Fanestock & Co, 10 bbls linseed oil; Cunningham & Ihmsen, 16 bbls crude clay; Pitts Ex Glass Works, 5 do do; Milling, Eastep & Co, 11 do do; J Wanderlisn, 1 car stoves.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Dilworth, Porter & Co, 1 car f brick; J Moorhead, 1 do do; Everson, Preston & Co, 1 do do; H Woodsides, 1 do do; Garrison & Bro, 2 do stone; Brewer, Burke & Co, 23 pcs gas pipe; J Wilkins, 31 packages mdse; W Bingham, 68 sks oats, 22 do rye, 8 do flaxseed; J P Hanna & Co, 3 dressed hogs, 20 sks chop, 30 do corn meal; J & W Fairley, 1 car hay; Scott & Glsal, 25 sks corn, 45 do wheat; D Leslie, 45 do oats; J B McNeal, 35 do b w flour; A Gallagher, 4 bbls, 1 keg eggs, 6 bxs butter; Monongahela House, 14 pkgs marketing; J Junkins, 25 sks corn; Various owners, 5 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

J S Dilworth & Co, 35 bbls cement; D R Ecker, 35 do do; Milling & Estep, 112 ft freestone, 1 car sand; A & D H Chambers, 2 do do; Bissell & Co, 1 cook stove; Watt & Wilson, 6 oil bbls; W Moore, 52 sacks oats; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 2 bars iron; Michaels, Michaels & Co, 324 bxs glass; Lorenz & Whiteman, 2 cars sand; White, Bro & Co, 1 wheel and shaft.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

J Fordys, 115 sks oats, 30 do d apples, 4 pkgs produce; F H Coursin, 4 bbls apples; J R Smith, 4 bxs crackers; A Taggard, 1 hog; Smith, Johnson & Colvin, 3 bxs, 1 keg poultry, 27 sks oats, 3 bbls apples, 4 jars apple butter; Kennedy & Lothrop, 65 sks oats; J S Findley, 72 sks rye; A P Awkins, 10 bbls cider, 1 crock butter; P Howe, 46 live turkeys; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bxs w glass; T C Jenkins, 5 kegs butter, 1 bbl poultry; M W Rankin, 2 bxs, 1 firkin butter; M Davis, 2,000 staves; W Rodgers, 1 bbl apple butter, 9 sks beans.

Pitts Brownsv. and Geneva People's Line.

S P Shriver & Co, 4 bbls apples; E & C Maginn, 1 bx mdse; J S Jones, 38 sks barley; A Hoeveler & Co, 12 do bones; C Reinhardt, 12 do leather; F O Ewing, 1 coop turkeys; Mr Pamel, 1 bx, 7 bbls wine; S B Floyd & Co, 40 sks oats; W Shaw, 20 bbls flour; J Renolds, 2 bbls, 3 do bxs, 1 basket mdse, 1 lot chickens; H Schmidt, 11 pkgs produce; F Illig, 7 do do; W G Bane, 1 bbl cider, 3 do coloring; John Flack, 320 bxs window glass; H B Goe, 26 pkgs produce; A F Gablor, 56 bxs glass; E N Stevens, 36 sks corn; W Hilton, 15 bbls apples; Clark & Davis, 1 lot old rope.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 28, 1867.

The steamer Laura departed for Sunfish. The New State arrived from Parkersburg and returned again. Thanksgiving was observed throughout the city. River rising slowly. Weather mild and cloudy.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 29, 1867.

The steamer Dew Drop arrived from Parkersburg and returned. It commenced a drizzling rain at one A. M., and continued during the day. River twenty-nine inches and stationary. Weather stormy and drizzling rain. The Rebecca, Express, Potomac and Le Claire are laid up at Belmont Mills, and the Levi, Leoti and Sallie V at Marietta, for want of water. H.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 29, 1867.

River unchanged, with about four feet in the channel. Weather mild and cloudy. P.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., November 29, 1867.—River unchanged; weather cloudy and damp. M.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—The river is stationary, with three feet in the canal; a good stage is expected. The St. Charles goes to New Orleans next Tuesday, and the Indiana next Saturday. Copious showers fell at intervals from ten o'clock last night to two P. M. to-day. The thermometer is down to thirty degrees, and the barometer is now rising.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—There is but little change observable in the river. Weather cloudy and cold.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Phillips	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—Business along the landing was without any special change. Boatmen are anxiously awaiting a rise of water. We hope they will be accommodated during the coming week. Reports from above are favorable for a slight rise. Above the bridge trade was active and business brisk. The packets of both lines have all the business they can manage. The Mail Line leaves at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.; the People's Line at 5 P. M.

CAPT. A. J. FOS has gone to Washington city on business connected with the improvement of the Louisville canal.

ARRIVED at Cincinnati, from the Muskingum river, a small screw steamer named Come and See Me. Of course we shall go. Count us in.

CAPT. KINNEY's new boat for the mountains will be a side wheel, with a length of two hundred and ten feet, fast, and light draught.

A LADY passenger of the steamer Onward saved herself by swimming ashore when the boat was burning. She refused to sign her name to the card of thanks given by the other passengers to the officers of the boat.

THE Mobile *Times* says: "All scientific men agree this winter will be the severest we have experienced for a number of years." The river editor of the Cincinnati *Times* says he does not remember to have expressed that as his opinion.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says the Amelia Poe will remain in the vicinity of St. Louis all winter, laid up in care of S. C. Baker, the well known steamboat agent. It is pretty evident that the owners of the Amelia design sending her again to the mountains.

CAPTAIN E. W. GOULD, of St. Louis, is expected to engineer the new steamboat law through Congress. We see it stated by some of the papers that he has returned from Washington to his home; but when his presence is required at the Capitol he will be there.

THE clerk of the Vigo, at Mobile, had a negro arrested for assault upon him with intent to kill. The negro crew came up and testified in favor of the negro, and the Court fined each five dollars and dismissed the case. The mate, same day was fined five dollars for shoving a negro boy ahead for not working faster.

CAPTAIN HOUSE and Mr. G. A. Bateman have purchased, at Memphis, one-half of the Countess, at the rate of $12,000 for the boat. She will continue in the Hale's Point trade, in command of Captain Bateman, who has a host of friends in the bends. The crew of the Victor will be transferred to the Countess.

STEAMER WAVERLY.—A St. Louis dispatch furnishes the following: The boat is insured here, in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New York, for $34,000. She is eighteen months old, and has paid for herself twice. She was owned by Messrs. Keiser and her commander, Tom Rea, who will contract immediately for the building of a similar boat and give her the same name. The hull of the Waverly was built at Metropolis, and the boat finished here. Her deck cargo was saved.

IMPROVING THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—The Nashville Chamber of Commerce have called a meeting to take some action in regard to the improvement of navigation in the Cumberland. We understand that Gen. W. B. Burnett, civil engineer, will be present. The idea is to get, if possible, an appropriation from Congress for the removal of obstructions at the well-known Harpeth shoals. We hope a large attendance will be present at the meeting.

A ST. JOSEPH dispatch of the 25th says: Indian depredations continue on the Muscle Shell. Recently they robbed the mail and threatened to kill the carriers if they came that way again.

The report that the Imperial had passed here is an error. The information was obtained through a source usually well informed and supposed to be reliable. At latest advices she had not reached Sioux City, and ice is now forming in the river above that point. It is feared that she will not get down this fall.

New Orleans.

For New Orleans.

ON THE FIRST RISE.

The splendid towboat MARY DAVAGE, Barnes Davage, Nos. 1 [illegible], Capt. HUGH CAMPBELL, will leave on first rise in the river.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

C. BARNES, Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of supplying STEAMBOATS with SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at No. 19 PUBLIC LANDING, under the firm of CULLEN, CUNNINGHAM & CO.

JAMES CULLEN,
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES R. RUSSELL,
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON.

Capt. Andy Robinson, Jr., will remain with the new firm.

Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 1867. eod

JAS. H. HOLMES,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,
OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

HARRY ROSE ... STANT. J. BATCHELOR.

ROSE & BATCHELOR,

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS
AND
CONTRACTING AGENTS,

For Vicksburg & Meridian and Meridian & Selma Railroads. Office, No. 8 WEST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

FRED. BECKERT ... ACG. HARTJE.
CHARLES W. BETZEL ... FRED. HELM,
JOHN GAST ... LOUIS THIEL.

PITTSBURGH
TRUSS COMPANY
OF
Chas. W. Betzel & Co.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TRUSSES,

After Dr. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S Patent, May 9th, 1865.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE PENNA. STATE FAIR, Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1867.

Circulars containing the most important Certificates of Physicians and Patients as well as the directions how orders are to be sent in from a distance, and how the Trusses are to be applied and further price list, without any expense, to be had by applying to

FRED. BECKERT,
127, corner of Ohio and West street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING.

In Allegheny, Pa.

Druggist EGGERS, 172, corner Ohio and Middle alley.
Druggist KREDEL & SIEDLE, cor. Chestnut and Liberty streets.

In Pittsburgh, Pa.

Druggist JOS. ABEL, cor. Grant and Fifth sts.
Druggist FRED. BRAUN, SR., 147 Liberty st.
Druggist GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.
Druggist J. C. LANGE, 490, corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist E. MANGOLD, 487 corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second streets.
Druggist WHITMORE BROS., corner Wood and Sixth streets.

In Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.

Druggist K. L. BLOOD.

In Philadelphia, Pa.

Bandagists HORN & ELLIS, 307 Race street.

In Chicago, Ill.

Druggist DIETSCH, BLOCK & CO., 39 N. Clark street.
Druggist W. EHRMANN & CO.

In Fort Wayne, Ind.

Druggist MEYER, BROS. & CO., 118 Columbia street.

In St. Louis, Mo.

Druggist O. W. HEYER & CO., Franklin avenue.

In Baltimore, Md.

Druggist DAVIS & MILLER, 12 N. Howard street.

In Louisville, Ky.

Bandagist F. S. SIEGEL, 135 Third street.

DR. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S
CONSULTING ROOMS,
597 PENN STREET,
German Catholic High School Building.

300,000
DRY LATH,

Just received and for sale by

McQUEWAN & DOUGLAS.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.

Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

AUCTION SALES.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth st.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF WILLOW GROVE BREWERY, FURNISHMENT AND GROUNDS, AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, December 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold by order of Messrs. John White, Jr., and James Reese, Trustees, the valuable property known as "Willow Grove Brewery," situate in Duquesne Borough, on line of Western Penna. Railroad, [illegible] Island and between Allegheny city and Sharpsburg, comprising 5 acres and 34 perches of ground, on which is erected the nearly new and substantially arranged Ale Brewery, having all the late improvements in machinery requisite for carrying on an extensive business. Also the stock of [illegible] one pair of fine Black Horses, one pair of Mules, three Wagons, Harness, &c., &c.

If desired the property will be sold entire, or if preferred, the Brewery and entire Furniture and about one Acre of Ground will be disposed of [illegible]. This building could readily be [illegible] Lager Beer Brewery, being built against the hill, rendering the making of Vaults [illegible] being supplied with an abundance [illegible]. The remainder of this property ([illegible] perches) will be sold separately [illegible] a paying investment this could be subdivided into lots suitable for private residences [illegible] excellent neighborhood, convenient [illegible] is proposed to erect a bridge from this point to connect with Wainwright street, Lawrenceville.

Terms on movable property cash [illegible] grounds, one-half cash, balance [illegible] years, with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct'rs,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON FIRST AND SECOND STS., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, December 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the valuable Lot of Ground, fronting 20 feet on First street, below No. 96, and extending back 80 feet to an alley, on which is erected a large and substantial two and a half storied Brick Fire Proof Building, which has been accepted by the U. S. Government as a bonded warehouse.

ALSO—Those two desirable Lots of Ground, Nos. 168 and 170 Second st., each having 20 feet front, and extending back 80 feet to an alley, on which is erected the large two and a half storied Brick Warehouse, having double cellars [illegible]. This building could be at a trifling expense converted into a superior machine shop.

ALSO—One powerful Engine and Boiler and nearly all the necessary machinery for a brewery or distillery (contained in above building).

Terms on Property—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Engine and Machinery on same terms if purchased with the building; separately cash or short bankable paper. Brewers, distillers, merchants and capitalists are specially invited to examine this property.

SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct'rs,
55 and 57 Fifth street.

A. LEGGATE, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

HOUSE AND LOT IN SHARPSBURG.—Will be sold at Auction THIS DAY, (Saturday), at 2 o'clock, A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, on Union street, within two minutes walk of the station. Lot is 39 by 50; House is two stories, 36 by 16.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON SHEFFIELD STREET, ALLEGHENY.

A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT.

On Sheffield street, lately Manchester, near the new M. E. Church, will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON WESTERN AVENUE, ALLEGHENY.

TEN LOTS,

Corner of Manhattan street and Western avenue, will be sold TO DAY, at 10 o'clock, sizes vary from 30 by 60 to 20 by 100.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at the Auction House, 159 Federal street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY MORNING, December 3, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of seasonable Cloths, Shawls, Flannels, Shirts, Underclothing, Furs, Shoes &c., &c.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny City.

MANUFACTURERS

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinners' Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools.

Office and Salesrooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 414 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

To
Builders & Contractors.

GREAT WESTERN PLANING MILL AND BOX FACTORY,

COR. MARBURY ST. AND DUQUESNE WAY.

Will furnish Flooring, Weather Boarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets of every kind. MOULDINGS of the Latest and Newest styles. WINDOW and other FRAMES made on shortest notice. PALINGS also on hand [illegible] best workmanlike manner and of [illegible] SCROLL AND RESAWING done [illegible] dispatch. BOXES of every description [illegible] shortest possible notice. All work delivered to any point within city and suburbs. Particular attention given to Stair Building, and everything pertaining to that Branch, under the supervision of O. CHESTER, Esq.

JOHN HEATH.

TUTHS

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH

MARVIN'S
CRACKERS
ARE
Superior to All Others.

BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
FARINA CRACKERS,
WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.

NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR

Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Son, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS complete, or furnish any part of the Machinery. I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of

IRON VESSELS,

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.

IMPORTANT

TO SPORTSMEN.

I have just received the second lot of BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, direct from one of the cheapest manufactories in Europe, which I will sell cheaper than any [illegible] in the United States. I take the liberty to refer to the following gentlemen who have bought [illegible] of Guns, as to their superior quality and workmanship.

JAMES BOWN,
NO. 136 WOOD STREET.

F. Rahm, of Hallman, Rahm & Co.
E. Bourne, of E. Bourne & Bro.
Wm. Graff, of Graff, Byers & Co.
Daniel Risher.
Major George E. Aldon, U. S. A.
Wm Wills, of C Yeager & Co.
S. H. Watson, of S. H. Watson & Co.
Theodore Gray, conductor P., Ft. W. & C. RR. Co.
H. Griner, of Thomas & Griner, Bankers, Salem, Ohio.
Edward Seager, Lawrenceville, Pa.

TREES, TREES, TREES.

A very large stock of
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES,
EVERGREENS AND GRAPE VINES,

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH.

Send for a catalogue.